The Atlanta Daily Constitution

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How can Fish remain in the cabinet?

THE electoral college of Georgia will meet in this city on Wednesday next. We trust that no elector will be absent.

THE more sensible colored republican members of the South Carolina legislature are coming over to the democratic side.

DON HAMILTON FISH didn't call on the president with the other members of the cabinet yesterday. This is beginning to look scaly.

THE only reason that Ruger didn't carry out his threat is because he received orders from Washington to desist. This is well known.

ONE of the first duties of the Georgia legislature, after disposing of candidates as gracefully as possible, is to provide for a constitutional convention.

AMPT is in Florida, but it is important to know upon what side he is working. The entire superstructure of our republican institutions seem to depend upon Ampt.

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON returned from South Carolina yesterday, and is at his home in Kirkwood. This fact we take to be an omen that the democrats in South Carolina will have fair play.

THE St. Louis Republican thinks that for the democrats the future in the United States senate has no losses in store, and many probable gains. In 1879 the body, says the Republican, may show 49 democrats to 27 republicans.

THE roll of ineligibles is becoming a formidable one. The probabilities now are that the intentions of the people will be respected, and that the discoveries will only operate as a "scare" for the present, and as a warning for the future.

IT is instructive, as well as amusing, to see such fiendishly patriotic rascals as Forney and the editor of the New York Times denouncing the South Carolina supreme court, and stating, in an argumentative way, that it is composed of a scalawag, a carpet-bagger and a nigger.

THE democrats of the house propose, it is stated, to make a fight on the admission of a member from Colorado. They claim that as the constitution has not been approved by congress, the territory is still a territory as far as representation is concerned. If the house refuses to seat a member, the senate cannot rightfully seat Chaffee and the other banker.

THE presence of the military in the three southern states doesn't seem to have much of an effect in the troubles between Russia and Turkey. These powers ought to take timely warning. Louisiana had her Sheridan, and South Carolina her Ruger, and it might well be that Grant and the editor of the Washington Republican might subsidize Russia.

CIVIL RIGHTS AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Suit of J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia.

New York World.

"Has J. Milton Turner, United States minister to Liberia, a room at this house?" inquired a full-blooded negro at the Astor house on October 12.

"He has," responded the clerk.

"What is the number?"

"No 149."

"I am that gentleman; will you please give me the keys?"

The clerk declined to deliver the keys, and informed Mr. Turner that he could not be entertained as a guest, that the hotel had already turned away a large number of people and doubtless should be obliged to refuse many more that day. Mr. Turner said that his room had been secured early in the day by a friend, and by authority from him telegraphed from on board the Abyssinia at quarantine. He urged that his baggage was already in the house; that he had telegraphed to the state department at Washington to communicate with him there; that it would be a very great inconvenience to have to seek other accommodations, and offered that if his color was an objection that he would take his meals in private, make himself a little obnoxious to other guests of the house as possible, and that he was able and willing to pay liberally for his accommodation. The clerk still insisted that the house was full, and that Turner must seek entertainment elsewhere, which he finally did, and found it at the International hotel.

Mr. Turner next proceeded to retain James S. Hale, who immediately commenced an action under the civil rights bill for $5,000 damages, based upon the foregoing allegations. In order to bring the action to trial as soon as possible it has been brought into the court of common pleas, and the plaintiff's attorney filed his notice of issue last week.

A reporter called on Mr. Allen, of the Astor house, who expressed some surprise at the facts being known, but said that the firm was ready to meet the issue. He denounced the case as a put-up-job to blackmail the proprietors, but said that they declined to submit to that operation. Fully 100 white people, he said, were turned away that day. He said further that the clerk informed Mr. Turner that all his correspondence would be preserved for him, and that if there was any damage done the plaintiff it consisted only in the expense of moving his baggage across to the International hotel.

J. Milton Turner is a citizen of St. Louis and has been United States minister to Liberia for several years.

The Effect of Clarkson N. Potter's Letter.

New York Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter's letter on the political problem is regarded as the most important expression which that subject has yet called forth. It presents, clearly and boldly, a plan of action which, if put in operation, will undoubtedly give Chandler and his co-conspirators a great deal of trouble. It is a full and fair warning that they will be fought at every step of the march they have undertaken. The declaration as to the rights of the house of representatives is considered the most significant part of the letter. It suggests a programme which seems well calculated to block the radical game of fraud when the electoral votes come to be counted.

Mr. Potter is not an enthusiast, nor is he in any respect shallow. He is universally recognized as a man of solid ability. The Potter family is an able one. It is also a [illegible] one. Bishop Potter, uncle of our congressman, holds his high position in the Episcopal church quite as much [illegible] intellectual merit as through [illegible] eminence. His [illegible] a man of distinction. His place is [illegible] the front rank and he is well able to [illegible] Clarkson Potter's intellectual [illegible] is too well known to need any [illegible]tion. The third brother, whose [illegible]ment as United States super[illegible] occasioned a good [illegible] at the time it was [illegible] a man of strong character [illegible] considerable social importance [illegible] all through, is probably one [illegible] influential in the [illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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CÆSAR BALKED!

The Tyrant of the White House Lingers on the Other Side of the Rubicon.

And Allows his "Second of December" to Pass by Without Being Equal to the Terrible Desperation of the Occasion.

Exposes His Inner Secrets to the Gaze of a Republican Quill-Driver.

WHO STRAIGHTWAY ASSURES THE ASTONISHED CITIZENS OF THE COMING EMPIRE THAT IT WAS ALL A MISTAKE.

He Says Troops Never Intimidated the State Governments Nor Overawed the People.

And with the Lie Struggling in His Throat, Hopes that "Patriotic Men" Will Straighten Up Matters Satisfactorily.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE IN COLUMBIA GAINING ACCESSION FROM THE MACKEY RANKS

Florida Holding Out All Right to the Last, and Joe Brown Claims it Positively.

Sam Randall Run Up for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Eastern War Complications—An International Wedding—Railroad Movement, Etc.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The democrats this morning consider the situation more encouraging. It seems certain that South Carolina will be

ALLOWED TO SOLVE

her domestic problem without further interference from the military than may be necessary to preserve the peace. This state of affairs has been brought about by the action of Mr. Fish and other more moderate leaders.

CROWDING CAESAR

The following is published this morning:

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 2, 1876.

His Excellency U. S. Grant, Washington:

The democratic members of the lower house, sixty-five in number, met quietly in the hall to-day with their speaker in the chair. The republicans, fifty nine, also assembled there, and placed their speaker on the desk. Gen. Ruger proposes to take out of the house eight members duly elected, holding certificates from the supreme court. The house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. We propose to leave the question to the house. These members will remain until expelled by force, but we earnestly desire a peaceful solution. The legislature will not interfere with the presidential electoral vote. We ask only a constitutional legislature, peaceably assembled for the good of the state. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

CALLING IN RECRUITS

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 2.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Washington: Have the president, secretary and cabinet waited on immediately by our friends. Let them state that absolute peace prevails here and in the house, where both bodies are in session. If Ruger interferes it will be without the shadow of excuse. The republicans are expressing on the floor of the house their disgust with the revolutionary proceedings of their party and joining us. Press these points and let the country know the real situation.

WADE HAMPTON.
J. B. GORDON.

IT PIERCES HIS RHINOCEROS HIDE.

In publishing these dispatches the Republican says, in double leads: The president in conversation yesterday evening with a representative of the Republican, referring to the statement made by Senator Gordon and Wade Hampton, wherein the charge that

GEN. RUGER HAD MADE PLEDGES

to them in regard to non-interference of the military with the meeting of the South Carolina legislature, which he had failed to keep, said he was satisfied Gen. Ruger had done no such thing. He knew the general well. He was a gallant soldier, a high-toned, honorable man, and would scorn to do a mean act under any circumstances.

AS BIG A LIE AS ANNANIAS EVER TOLD.

In regard to the oft-repeated charge that the administration used the military to interfere in the affairs of the southern states to an extent not warranted by law, the president said the charge was not sustained by the facts. The commanding officers at all military posts at the south were, at all times, instructed simply to sustain the legally constituted authorities, and preserve the peace. Where the military had gone further, it had been clearly shown to be a misconception of orders, and the act had been promptly disavowed by superior authority.

AND NOW HEDGES THE QUESTION.

In regard to interference in elections, there is not a single instance on record where the presence of the military had intimidated a single vote; on the contrary it had been clearly shown that both in South Carolina and Louisiana the presence of the military enabled all the colored people who wished to do so to vote the democratic ticket.

WHAT FLOP HAS CÆSAR NOW IN VIEW?

The President has no doubt but what the questions growing out of the presidential contest will be peacefully adjusted, that the counsels of the good and patriotic men in both parties will prevail.

THE BACK-DOWN ANTICIPATED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Upon receipt of the dispatch from Senator Gordon and General Hampton, Mr. Lamar showed it to Secretary Fish, who informed him that orders to that effect had already been sent.

ASSISTING AT THE WAKE

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 2.—The situation is perceptibly unchanged. The democratic and republican legislatures have occupied the house of representatives since November the 30th. Both are working to secure an advantage. The democrats are cheerful, but it is easy to discover their anxiety. The republicans, all colored except four, are nearly all strangers, and appreciate the honor, will likely hold out several days.

THE BRETHREN COMING OVER

COLUMBIA, November 2.—Two of the most prominent republican members, colored, Myers and Hamilton, of Beaufort, have just deserted Mackey's side of the house and sworn in by the democratic speaker, Wallace. Others are expected this evening. Both houses are still in session. The republicans are straining every nerve to save themselves. The democrats are more cheerful. No interference yet.

SPIRITS IN THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The Times' Washington dispatch says, speaking of the cabinet meeting yesterday, [illegible] shown [illegible] of the cabinet [illegible] favor of the ejection of the democratic members from the legislative hall in Columbia by the use of military power.

THE VIEWS OF SECRETARY FISH.

[illegible] become public two years ago, when the military interference in the organization of the Louisiana legislature took place. He has not changed his mind since then, and necessarily opposes active interference. Secretary Fish is not alone in the cabinet in the position which he occupies. It is agreed on all hands that [illegible]

[illegible]

will be found among the immediate parties to the dispute.

COMING INTO COURT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2.—A motion was made to-day in the supreme court in behalf of Wallace, speaker of the democratic house, for a mandamus on Mackey, speaker of the republican house, to compel him to deliver the returns for governor in Mackey's possession to Wallace, as speaker of the legal house; also a motion for *quo warranto* in Hayes' electors. Both cases to be heard Monday.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Mackey in the house this evening told Wallace he intended to remove the Edgefield men with state constables.

Wallace said the house is the only conservator of its own order, and could not legally be interfered with by constables or any outside force, and would resist them with the power at their command, and would not yield

EXCEPT TO UNITED STATES TROOPS

under command of Gen. Ruger. Matters are approaching a crisis. If Ruger sustains Mackey the democrats will be expelled; if he declines to do so they will remain.

THE VERY LATEST.

COLUMBIA, December 3, 1 A. M.—The republicans to-night seated four more members from Abbeville county, without hearing protests or contests, and while the democratic members where in the hall holding certificates of election from the board of state canvassers. No militia or constabulary have yet made an appearance at the state house.

FLORIDA.

ANOTHER INELIGIBLE IN LIMBO.

Closing Up the Evidence—The Democrats Confident—The Final Decision on Tuesday.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 3—1 a.m.

The last of the evidence is now before the canvassing board, and we may look for a decision of this knotty case

ABOUT NEXT TUESDAY

evening. The democrats will submit their general argument, covering all the contested counties on Monday, at ten o'clock, in writing. It is quite elaborate, and is drawn with the utmost care, and is said to be a literally irresistable argument. All the mass of facts presented have been sifted down and reduced to generalities and the most positive principles of law brought to bear on each case. Ex-Governor Brown, who had, with Colonel Biddle, of Philadelphia, the direction of it, says he is

PERFECTLY SATISFIED

with the basis on which it rests much more so than he expected he could be. Says he, "We have the state fairly, and I think we shall be able to hold it. If we do not, we will show the American people very plainly that it does belong to us."

THE SENSATION

of to-day is that the second negro candidate for elector, Humphreys, received the appointment of shipping master at Pensacola some months ago, and it is said only resigned a few days since. Is this another crooked hair pin. H. W. G.

By Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, December 2.—The day was consumed in the technical production of testimony to the board, this being the last day allowed for this work. Each side filed specifications of contest in several counties and made replication to charges on certain other points. There was only one new or

NOTABLE POINT RAISED.

This was in the county of Manatee. The clerk of this county, who is, by law, the registering officer resigned a week or so before the election. The governor accepted his resignation, to take effect at once, and the county was thus left without a clerk. Some of the citizens attempted to register with the deputy clerk but he declined to take their names. A new clerk was appointed by telegraph, but for reasons stated differently by each side, did not qualify before the election was over.

THE ELECTION WAS HELD

however, the registry list of last year being used, and each voter taking the usual registry oath before a justice of the peace, who officiated in the lack of the clerk.

THE REPUBLICANS ASK

that the county be thrown out, as the election was irregular, and as their voters in the county not believing that the election would be held without a clerk, did not go to the polls to vote.

THE DEMOCRATS ASKED

that it be counted, as these votes exhausted their resources in trying to vote lawfully, and recited that hundreds of voters were kept from voting, as only those on the registry list of former years felt it right to vote. The county is almost wholly democratic. The democratic managers to-day raised a point as to the eligibility of Humphreys, republican candidate for elector, who was appointed shipping master at Pensacola some time ago and held that office when the election came off. The arguments of the two contestants will be laid before the board on Monday and the decision possibly reached Tuesday.

RANDALL WINS IT.

The Same Seem to Have It—Committees to be Sent South at Once.

WASHINGTON, December 2—In the caucus to-night Mr. Randall received the nomination.

After the nomination, Mr. Randall made a brief but eloquent speech. Mr. Cox then entered the caucus, which received him standing. He congratulated his competitor.

The vote stood: Randall, 73; Cox, 63.

It was resolved to send committees at once to Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida to ascertain the facts regarding the electoral votes in those states.

ITS COMING INEVITABLE.

England Will Not Enter In but Turkey and Russia Will.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 2.—A special dispatch to the News from Vienna says the commander of four mobilized army corps have arrived at Kichenoff.

The Opinione, a newspaper of Rome, says the marquis of Salisbury's declaration excludes the idea of England's going to war with Russia, but it regards a war between Turkey and Russia as inevitable.

The Times to-day, in its financial article, remarks that a similar impression was universal on the London stock exchange yesterday.

A special dispatch from Pesth to the Standard announces the arrival there of Gen. Tchernayeff.

Germany's Position.

BERLIN, December 2.—Bismarck spoke at the parliament dinner. He laid stress repeatedly upon the neutral attitude Germany would assume in the event of warlike complications arising. The weight which the prince attaches to Germany's relations with Austria took a particular prominent place in his observations. He concluded his speech as follows: "If war breaks out, it is requisite it should be localized, and therefore England should be induced not to isolate herself from other powers and engage in a quarrel with Russia."

The Warlike Affgans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—The journal De St. Petersburg announces that the Affgans have concentrated ten thousand well equipped troops at Herat either to invade Sistan or Mero.

French Politics.

VERSAILLES, December 2.—The government to-day formally gave notice in the chamber of deputies of the withdrawal of the bill on the burial of members of the legion of honor. The house, by 370 to 25, passed an order of the day, which was accepted by the government, expressing confidence that in future the government will, in regard to this matter, respect liberty of conscience, and the equality of all citizens.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—Col. Tom Scott and other railroad men arrived here this morning and are at the Galt House in consultation with leading railroad men of this city. It is thought that he designs purchasing the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, by which a direct route from New York to Louisville will be under his control. The sale of the railroad was to have taken place on Monday, but has been postponed [illegible]

THE CROWNING OUTRAGE.

Comments of the Press on the Carolina Infamy.

The monumental infamy! Keep it before the people.—Rochester Union.

There is a desperate muddle in South Carolina. We confess we do not like the color of the water in the pool or see the bottom of it.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The burning of Wade Hampton's house in South Carolina was a wanton and unpardonable outrage, which will find no apologists among decent men.—Hartford Courant, Rep.

"At every point," says the Buffalo Courier, "the democrats have to play against loaded dice." Worse than that, Mr. Courier; loaded muskets! The law can override gamblers, but so far the military power has been too much for it.

President Grant has just the same right to station the military in the capitol at Washington and to thus force a republican majority in congress that he has to authorize the action of the soldiers in South Carolina.—Terre Haute Express.

The radicals have simply vulgarized the idea of Louis Napoleon, by creating canvassing boards of unlimited power, and using Grant to employ the army to protect and enforce obedience to the counting, and federal judges like Bond to upset the authority of the local law. World.

We do not regard the outlook as at all discouraging to democrats. The very desperation of the radicals, their lawless acts and the blood of villainy they have yet to carry before success crowns their nefarious schemes, give assurance the plot will not succeed. It is too great a crime for this age and country.—Pittsburg Post.

We have trusted in the inherent power of truth to save the country—for party we are little compared with that—and at last, it seems, the murmurs of condemnation and warning, that are tardily rising from the honest republicans of the north are making the conspirators shake and weaken! May Heaven speed the saving work for truth and right!—*Hartford Times.*

The deed is done. The American constitution lies torn and trampled beneath the feet of federal soldiery. Cæsar's legions have made Cæsar emperor in the halls of a state legislature responsible to no person under heaven save the people of the state. Cæsar's muskets have stifled the voice of the people of a state free and independent as Pennsylvania, and have sustained the will of Cæsar. There is no longer a republic save in name.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Thus does a republican president overthrow the judgment of a republican court, maintaining the sanctity of election returns which have had only republican scrutiny and revision at every stage of their handling, and it is called maintaining "a republican government in the state against resistance too formidable to be overcome by state authorities." There is no partisan so blind that he must not bow in shame before the falsehood so gravely proclaimed by President Grant.—Philadelphia Times.

The newsboys startled the town yesterday with the cry of "The Empire." A good many people invested a nickel in the "new paper" to find out "what the thing meant." The Empire is a small, neatly printed sheet, bearing on its front page a representation of a medal, on which appears the head of Grant crowned with a laurel wreath, and around it the inscription: "Ulysses I, Imperator." The paper adopts as its motto the famous words, "The Empire is Peace." It is announced to appear tri-weekly, and unequivocally declares for a dictatorship under Gen. Grant.—New Orleans Picayune.

Girls, Don't Do It.

"Don't do what?" our fair readers will ask. There are a great many things you ought to do, and still a greater number that you had better not do. Foremost and prominent among the latter is to reform a drunkard by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward men, the season of courtship, the chances will be against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month while he is billing and cooing, depend upon it he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchanalian recreation when he becomes a Benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether drunk or sober. The romantic idea that a woman who can reform a drunkard is deserving of a crown of glory, is all the veriest bosh. They would be shocked by the suggestion that a man who marries a fallen woman and restores her to a life of virtue would be deserving the praise of all mankind. The latter would be a much easier task than the former, and more likely to succeed. The debasement in one case is generally conceded to be incurable, and scorns the influence of kindness or affection, while in the other the opportunity to escape from a life of degradation would in most cases insure hearty co-operation with the missionary in such a field. But the drunkard, as is generally the case, may be addicted to a number of other vices, each one of which ought to be considered as repulsive as that of drinking.

Still, the experiment is tried by new votaries, who think they can succeed where others failed. It is a terrible delusion. Love and devotion are powerless on a drunkard. Nothing but an iron will and a firmness that few women possess can check the career of a man who has once taken hold of strong drink. He must become subject to her will, and be restrained from his evil course by a power stronger than kindness. There are enough men who become drunkards after marriage for all reasonable purposes of experiment, without taking them fully trained in a career of vice and debauchery. Therefore, we say, "Girls, don't do it!"—Waverly Magazine.

The Track.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Track fair. The attendance was small. Hurdle race, Redding won; Col. Milligan 2d, Port Leonard 3d. Mile heats, two years old, Madge Duke won; Eva Sterling 2d; Cora Lin 3d; Hattie P. 4th. Time, 1:50½. In the mile heat Bob Woolley won, straight. Time, 1:48, 1:47.

Distinguished Marriage.

LONDON, December 2.—The election for the London school board shows increased majority in favor of maintaining the system of unsectarian education.

The marriage of Mrs. Ives, daughter of John Lathrop Motley to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, took place to day in Henry seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley officiated.

The Amount Recovered.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The government has recovered the total amount held suspended in the case of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. on navy account.

The Huron left Hampton Roads yesterday for Port Royal.

Act of Clemency.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—An official decree has been published commuting or reducing the sentences of one hundred communists. Several have been granted full [illegible]

Colonel Fred Grant "Bull-Dozes" a Reporter.

Chicago Times.

On yesterday morning Mr. Sullivan, city editor of the Journal, sent one of his reporters, a young man named Donovan, to military headquarters, to make some inquiries in regard to the state of affairs in the Indian country. General Drum received him with that politeness which is characteristic with the man, and answered such questions as he thought were proper, but refused to continue the conversation when the reporter reached a point beyond which the military man thought he had no business to go. Donovan went away and soon afterward returned with a note from Mr. Sullivan. At this interview, Donovan, who is an impulsive young Irishman, spoke in an offensive way to General Drum, who ordered him out of the office. When the altercation was at its height, Prince Fred happened to step in, and, seeing that General Drum was angered with the reporter, took the chastisement, if any were necessary, off the hands of his superior officer, who, though somewhat on in years, is yet able to take care of No. 1, and, without a word, struck the young man across the face. A little "scrimmage" followed, and Donovan proceeded to the armory and swore out a warrant for young Grant's arrest on a charge of assault with intent to do a bodily injury. It was placed in the hands of officer W. M. Hill, who at once proceeded in search of his man.

He took the elevator in the union building to third floor, expecting to find the son of his father in that portion of the headquarters of the department of the Missouri devoted to the aides-de-camp, "of whom Colonel Fred is one of which." The door to room 21 was locked, and a red-whiskered, peaceful-looking fraction of the army in room 20 stated that Colonel Grant had gone to his dinner at the Palmer house. To that point the "peeler" tended, gorgeous in the regulation "brass coat and blue buttons" of the force, instead of the quiet citizen's dress in which the minion of the law usually robes himself when going to make an arrest of an important personage. At the hotel office the big clerk, with the black whiskers, imparted the information that Colonel Grant was in his room, and handed out a card for the officer to put his name on and send up; but that functionary replied that he would rather go in person. The clerk called "Front," at the same time suggesting that Mrs. Grant might not desire to see him; but the officer persisted in his determination, and the darkey got his orders to "show the way up to Colonel Grant's room."

Then began a weary climb up the polished marble stairway—the man and the brother suggested that the officer take the elevator while he mounted the steps; but Hill wouldn't have it, suspecting that the African might speed away and give the gallant colonel warning in time to escape. Up, up, up—it was very high living for a lieutenant colonel in the United States army and son of the president of the United States, winding and twisting about through passages growing narrower and narrower, darker and darker, till the only visible rays were those from the transom over the doors of rooms where the gas was burning, where the servant-girls peered out in wonder and astonishment, thinking that the officer had penetrated their abode in search for one of their number for some petty theft; through narrow passage-ways, lumbered with carpets and bedsteads and broken chairs, as though that portion of the house was in preparation for the annual moving-day. Finally "Front" stopped at the door of room 379, an inner apartment, and knocked. A voice inside said, "Come in," and the darkey pushed the door open, saying, "Colonel Grant, there is a gentleman here who wants to see you." "All right," said Colonel Fred. A brief, murmured conference followed, in which there was a mingling of masculine and feminine voice; while it lasted the policeman had leisure to observe the surroundings, and was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that because a man puts up at a first-class hotel it doesn't follow that he occupies first-class quarters, "by a large majority." The conference ended, a youngish man with square shoulders, a short neck, round head, broad face, and full, straggling whiskers about a month old, in which there was a suggestion of sandy, approached, and the officer inquired:

"Colonel Grant?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"I have a warrant for your arrest." (Handing him the document.)

"All right, sir;" and after reading it:

"When do you want me to go?"

"Right away, sir."

"All right. Tell me where I am to go and I will meet you there at once. I would prefer to go by myself. That will be all right, won't it?"

"No; you will have to go with me. It is a state warrant."

Just then Mrs. Grant appeared at the door and led her husband aside, where they held a whispered consultation, ending with the assurance on the part of the son of his father that he would soon be back.

At the armory, to the shame of our loyalty be it said, Prince Fred was marched up to the station keeper's desk and booked in the ordinary way among the lists of gamblers, thieves and prostitutes. It was degrading to be compelled to sit and listen to the questions put to and answered by this great young man:

"Name?"
"F. D. Grant."
"Age?"
"Twenty-six."
"Nationality."
"American."
"Married?"
"You bet."
"Occupation?"
"Soldier."

After being properly booked, he was taken before Justice Summerfield, and the burning shame and outrage was consummated by his being held in bonds of $400 for his appearance on Friday morning. The bonds were made out and signed by himself and Potter Palmer, after which he walked away, once more a free man.

WHIPPING IN DELAWARE.

Seven Men Under the Sheriff's Lash—Women Enjoying the Scene.

Special Dispatch to the World.

NEWCASTLE, November 25.—Seven men were flogged here to-day in the presence of about five hundred spectators. Quite a number of women were present, who seemed to enjoy the scene. The first to receive the punishment was John Conner, convicted of stealing a basket of tomatoes and sentenced to pay 30 cents restitution money, one month's imprisonment and to wear a convict's jacket for six months after his discharge from prison. He received five lashes lightly laid on. The second was a negro named Scott Willson, convicted of stealing a pair of pantaloons. He was punished with twenty lashes. In addition he will be imprisoned for six months, must wear the jacket six months more and must pay $7 restitution money. John Carpenter, who had been convicted upon four indictments of stealing a cow, received forty lashes without a word indicating pain, although his back was badly lacerated. He will pay $175 restitution money and be imprisoned for two years. John Brown, convicted of stealing a mare, and sentenced to three years's imprisonment, to pay $100 restitution money, and to stand in the pillory for one hour, received twenty lashes well laid on, bringing blood. His hour in the pillory had weakened him, and he groaned at each stroke. John Smith and Joseph Darias, negroes, who had been in the pillory for an hour, received the same number as Brown. They suffered much and writhed in pain, Darias, who is an old offender, begging and pleading with the sheriff for mercy. When it was over their black backs showed a horrible sight. Darias, convicted of horse-stealing, will also be imprisoned for two years and pay $75 restitution money. [illegible] Smith, who was convicted [illegible]

PUBLIC OPINION.

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

The Pinkston Case—How the Democrats Marched into the Hall at Columbia—A Laughable Scene—Murat Halstead gives his Views—The Confidence of Uncle Samuel—A Word from Carl Schurz.

COOPER ON THE SITUATION.

Senator Cooper, of Tennessee, is pretty decided about our Uncle Samuel. A Nashville American reporter met him a day or two ago, with the following result?

REPORTER—Do you believe Tilden is elected?
SENATOR COOPER—Undoubtedly.
REPORTER—And will he take his seat?
SENATOR COOPER—He will.
REPORTER—And without trouble?
SENATOR COOPER—Without trouble.

TILDEN'S CONFIDENCE.

Ex-Governor John C. Brown, when he was on East recently, called on Governor Tilden and had quite a long talk with him. The latter expressed the most absolute confidence that he would be inaugurated president, saying he was as confident and certain on that point as that he is now governor of New York. He could not think for a moment that, after being fairly elected president beyond the shadow of doubt, the American people would consent that another should usurp the place. Even if the republicans should steal all three of the disputed states, he had implicit confidence that congress would surely carry out the will of the people—which was that he should be inaugurated president of the United States.

SUGGESTIVE.

Cincinnati Commercial Editorial

It is believed that the work of the canvassing board of Louisiana will be completed this week, and our special correspondent thinks the electoral vote will be counted and certified for Hayes by a small majority.

We object to assumption of certainty that this will be done. It will be the worst job ever done for the republican party and the country if it is not done fairly. The parishes that the law commands should be thrown out, should go out, but those only, and the proof must be clear. Each act of the board becomes of general interest. There will be no doubt as to the merit of the whole transaction. The hitherto obscure men of the board are making history. It has been remarked that the wise man who would lay the foundations in this constitutional crisis of a party to rule the country for a generation would this time rather be counted out than counted in.

The party that gains the presidency cannot have but one house of congress, and that by a narrow majority, and must not only undertake unusual burdens in administration, but manage a powerful element of disaffection in the party itself.

Proclamation will of course, be made that the election of Hayes is assured, if the choice of the electors of the republican tickets of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina is certified, but it does not seem to us unlikely that a Tilden vote may be picked up in those states, no matter who may be electors.

THE MESSAGE.

A dispatch from Washington says: President Grant said, during a brief interview to-day, that he had virtually finished his message to congress, having completed it so far as the substance of it was concerned, but that he was going over it again so as to arrange the parts and join them together. It will not be lengthy, but will dwell largely and with emphasis upon the present condition of affairs in the southern states. The president will pursue the course heretofore adopted by him as to his messages, and will keep of matter of the one now written entirely to himself and until just before it is given to congress, when he will have copies of it prepared for the press, to be furnished simultaneously to the papers when it is sent in to both houses. It will be remembered that last year, when the president had finished his message, which he had written, as he always does, with his own hand and compiled all alone, during moments when he was secluded even from his own household, he carefully locked the manuscript up in his private drawer and did not submit it to the cabinet until just before the meeting of congress. A little while before the meeting of the cabinet to day, while leisurely talking over this subject, reference was made to southern affairs, the casual remark being made that he appeared to be calm amid the prevailing anxiety as to the political complications there. "Oh, yes," replied the president, "I never get excited, and I have made it a rule through life never to borrow trouble or anticipate it." While he was speaking in this unimpassioned way of the grave events of the hour his words were blended with the singing of his daughter Nellie as she joyously rattled off an operatic selection on the piano in the adjoining room.

SCHURZ SPEAKS OUT AT LAST.

In the excitement over the action of the federal troops in South Carolina the course adopted by Carl Schurz is attracting a great deal of attention and unfavorable comment especially among the Germans, who are unanimous in their denunciation of the acts of usurpation. The following from Mr. Schurz's pen appeared in his paper, the Westliche Post:

The news from South Carolina, which our readers will find in the telegraph columns, cannot fail to put the country in fresh turmoil. Yesterday was the day on which the legislature of that state should have assembled and organized. It is known that the canvassers threw out the returns of two counties, and those who from these counties had received majorities of the votes for the legislature were refused certificates of election. The supreme court then took the matter in hand and gave to them such certificates through its clerk. During the night the state capitol was infested by federal troops. When the newly-elected members of the legislature came to the capitol admission was refused by the armed authorities to those who had only the already-mentioned certificate from the supreme court; but we will not stop here to tell the whole story. Our readers are referred to the more complete news contained in the telegraph columns. The whole affair is very much like the interference of the troops with the Louisiana legislature in 1874. So far as we have the information, it is hard to distinguish between the two facts. If there is in Columbia a condition of insurrection warranting the calling in of troops the dispatches do not say it. The presence of a corporal with armed soldiers at the door of a hall of legislation, demanding of the newly elected legislators their certificates, and rejecting those which do not agree with his received instructions, is a matter which the constitution and statutes do not provide for. Every legislative house is qualified to pass upon its own members, and not an army officer with sword in hand. We would not be hasty in our conclusions, but we can not withhold our first impressions. If later news does not put the affair in a different light, then we and all law-loving citizens must conclude that here is a usurpation of power which has no lawful ground to stand on. There will then come, as we have before predicted, a loud protest from the people, overstepping all party bounds."

THE REPUBLICAN PLOT.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Sun:

SIR—As the complications growing out of the recent presidential election multiply, and the prospect of an early and peaceable settlement of the issues fade away, the conviction is forced upon the minds of [illegible] that there is really "something rotten in Denmark." As a possible [illegible] I desire to lay before [illegible] a few days prior to the presidential election. The council was composed of republican politicians from various parts of this state, many of whom are personally known to the writer, and can be named if necessary, and prominent among them was a member of President Grant's cabinet. The political situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was agreed that the contest would be close. The absolute necessity of maintaining republican control of the nation was insisted upon. There were no dissenting opinions upon that point. The means of accomplishing that object in any event and at all hazards was then discussed. The following was then announced, and from a source that would seem to give it authority, as the programme agreed upon at Washington:

Upon the presumption that the states of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana could be made to turn the scale, it was stated that those states, which were in the hands of the Hayes officials who had control of the necessary machinery, would be so manipulated as to count Hayes in if possible. If that could not be done, they were to be so manipulated as to prevent a choice and thus thrust the conflict upon congress at the coming session. When once fairly launched in the halls of congress, the fight could be prolonged *ad libitum*. Mr. Blaine's tactics could be revived. All the thunder so effectually used during the canvass could be again brought into play, and the people again wrought up to the point of sustaining any measures necessary to accomplish the grand objective point. Old questions could be revived and new ones raised in any number and of any character required. Violence could be provoked, and emergency created, and Grant declared to be the only man who could meet it. He would thus hold over under the pretense of an apparent overshadowing necessity.

Does not the news that reaches us from the south indicate that the programme is being carried out? Whatever the result, the above is a plain statement of facts. CITIZEN.

Indianapolis, Nov. 21, 1876.

THE OUTRAGE MILL.

A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, now in New Orleans, telegraphs the following scene which transpired before the returning board on Tuesday:

The republicans played their trump card to-day, with careful attention to dramatic effects. It was the case of Eliza Pinkston, of Ouachita, who testified that on the night of Saturday, November 4, her husband and child were killed by democrats, her child's throat cut and herself outraged and maimed. The board had set to-day for the East Baton Rouge case, on which the democrats were fully prepared to enter, but as on yesterday the promise was broken, and an investigation of Ouachita, for which the democrats were not ready, their witnesses not being expected until this evening, was begun. The republicans then brought out their two strongest cases of intimidation, those of James and Eliza Pinkston, laying particular stress upon that of Pinkston. The woman whose husband was murdered was brought in on a sofa, and was truly in a condition to excite sympathy. The outrage was one without a single palliating circumstance. It is denounced here by everybody, and democrats go even further than republicans alike in its condemnation and in demanding that the affair shall be investigated and the perpetrator punished to the extent of the law. Said Governor Palmer: "If I were governor I would I would either hang the man who killed Henry Pinkston or hang himself." But this suggests the damning fact, to the discredit of the Kellogg government, that although they profess to have had knowledge of this murder for three weeks, to my knowledge the republican committee has been nursing it for ten days; and no effort whatever has been made to bring the accused to justice. This, notwithstanding the fact that all the machinery of justice through the state courts is in the hands of the governor, and Sheridan and his army are under his orders. Again, when his case was broached before the board to-day it was the Tilden commission and the democratic counsel who demanded a most thorough investigation, while Judge Kelley, General White and Mr. Hale, of the republican committee, opposed it, at the urgent request of the republican counsel. In fact, Mr. Sherman was the only republican who supported the democrats in the demand, and the board, after hearing one side, peremptorily closed the door of investigation, on the ground that it was a matter of the course.

This case came to my knowledge several days ago, and, horrified by the story, I began at once an investigation to get at the truth. I found that the man had undoubtedly been murdered and the woman maimed; as to the babe, there was no reason to doubt. I found also that the woman, immediately after the murder, said that the murderers were negroes, and that politics and white men had nothing to do with it; that one of the men whom she charged with the crime had been dead three months, that another was miles away; that she had told three contradictory stories about the occurrence; that she was a woman of violent temper and a rabid democrat, while her husband had onced voted the democratic ticket, that she was under indictment for murder, and finally that none of the most revolting circumstances attending the crime were made known until she fell into the hands of the custom-house people. After these discoveries I was not inclined to take much stock in the story as a case of political intimidation. To-night the democratic witnesses from Ouachita arrived. Among them are several of the white men who are now accused of the crime, and they all court investigation. I talked with Mr Sidwell, on whose place Pinkston lived. He is a venerable gentleman, taking little interest in politics. He give a very good character to Pinkston, but a very bad one to his wife. She had been in prison, for some petty offense, and had confessed attempting the murder of her mother-in-law, for which she was tried. The old lady had aggravated her, she said, and so she threw a quilt over her head and beat her with rocks until she thought she was dead. Sidwell says when she came to his house on the morning of the murder she said that a negro with whom her husband had a fight did it, and later in the day that radical negroes from a neighboring plantation did it, because she was such a democrat, and in the afternoon that twenty-five white men were the murderers. He examined the body of the deceased, and it was not mutilated as charged in her story to-day. He also testified that the baby's throat was not cut, nor was there any mark on it. She told him that she went to the help of her husband with the baby in her arms and it was struck and killed in the scuffle. Nobody in the neighborhood had heard any political complexion given to the outrage until the story came to New Orleans. Other gentlemen with whom I talked are ready to testify that Eliza Pinkston was a rabid democrat, and that they heard her curse a republican speaker in open meeting just before the election in language unfit for publication, after vainly trying to borrow a pistol to shoot him. All attempts to connect politics with this affair fall to the ground, and I say it after careful investigation, begun with the abhorrence of such an outrage and the conviction that it was a crime chargeable to the democrats.

JUDGE WILLARD ON THE CRISIS.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, November 30.—I called upon Governor Chamberlain to-day to obtain an expression of his opinion on the present state of affairs. He begged to be excused on the plea of press of business. I did not see him, but have since learned that Gen. Ruger was with him at the time. Twenty-five rifles were stacked before the door of the executive office, and the passage was filled with soldiers and the ante-room with negroes.

I called later on Judge Willard, with whom I had the following conversation:

Correspondent—"How do you regard the developments of to-day?"

Judge Willard—"I [illegible] the basis of the organization of the two bodies claiming each to be the house of representatives?"

Judge Willard—"I understand that a portion of the members elect, constituting a minority of the number of members held by the supreme court as entitled to take their seats, organized themselves as a house of representatives, while the residue of the members elect, constituting a majority, are also fully organized and claim to be the house of representatives. The conflict of the two bodies involves questions of serious nature, but the remedies lie within the constitution and laws of the state. The question of the legality of these bodies, so far as it turns upon the provisions of the constitution prescribing the number of members requisite to form a quorum, is a question that, when properly presented to the courts, can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

Correspondent—"Is there any case likely to arise in which the executive branch of the government of the United States would be justified in undertaking to solve the question of legality as between the two houses by military intervention?"

Judge Willard: "I know of no means within the constitution of the United States by which that question can be acted upon or determined. The constabulary force, as such, under the constitution of this state, can only be used by the governor to enforce the mandates of the courts of justice of this state. It is impossible that the federal troops, acting as a constabulary force, can take the initiative in any matter, except such as might be performed by the ordinary peace officers, and, in doing so, they are fully responsible to the laws and the judicial tribunals of this state. Any other exhibition of force would be in violation of the constitution of the United States and of this state, and would inaugurate a state of unlawful violence."

I next endeavored to obtain his opinion upon various other questions of pressing interest at this time; but Judge Willard declined any further expression of his views, saying he did not know at what time or in what form such matters might come before him for judicial consideration. He is hopeful of a peaceful and speedy solution of all our difficulties.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS TOOK POSSESSION.

Special to the Charleston Journal of Commerce.

COLUMBIA, November 30.—The city has been intensely excited all day, over the action of the legislature. To-day the democratic house met at 10 o'clock and went into secret session. At 11:15 A. M., the members came from their hall and started toward the state house. I reached the hall just after the first group arrived at the door. They were refused admission, and the doorkeeper was pushed aside. Two members put their backs against the door and held it open while the rest streamed in. The inside door keeper was taken by surprise, and many democratic members went in with the rush before he could get his breath. He slammed the inside door and stood against it, but could not withstand the pressure and was forced to give away and allow the remaining democratic members to get in.

General Wallace immediately took the speaker's chair, and Mr. Sloan settled himself comfortably in the clerk's chair. After a few minutes Mackey and Jones came in. Mackey advanced to the speaker's stand and stood on Gen. Wallace's left, close beside him. In a short time Mackey announced that the hour for opening the house had arrived, and asked Gen. Wallace to vacate the chair.

Gen. Wallace declined and stated that he was legally elected speaker according to the constitution and laws of the state.

Mackey said they differed about that.

Gen. Wallace then requested Mackey to vacate, which request was also declined.

Mackey proceeded to call his house to order, while General Wallace did the same. Mackey instructed his clerk to call the roll of the members duly sworn in which he proceeded to do, while General Wallace spoke a few words to his side, to the effect that the house was constitutionally organized.

A democratic member rose and moved the appointment of a committee of three from each side to arrange an adjustment, while a republican member moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Both motions were put by the respective sides, and both declared carried.

Mackey announced the house ready for business, and requested all not members to withdraw, while General Wallace proceeded to name a committee. As both were talking together, it rendered it impossible to tell whether Mr. Ferriter was appointed on the committee or requested to withdraw. The ludicrous aspect of the proceedings began to be appreciated, and the tidal wave of smiles and good humor swept from the speaker's desk to the door.

Mackey lent over and told General Wallace that if he would repress his men he would do likewise. To which General Wallace acceded.

Mr. Orr and a colored member both rose to speak, and each being recognized by his speaker, they proceeded together, their voices mingling in inextricable confusion and producing an irresistibly ridiculous effect. Other members proceeded in the same way, but it was impossible to find out what they were talking about.

Myers, of Beaufort, made a speech in which he made an attack upon Chamberlain and his republican record. He avowed himself in favor of Gen. Wade Hampton for governor.

Reed replied in an exceedingly bitter attack upon Myers, which the latter received with perfect coolness.

Myers' speech was applauded by the democratic side.

Mackey requested that visitors would maintain order.

Mr. Sheppard, of Edgefield, rose to speak, when Mackey instructed the sergeant-at-arms to request Mr. Sheppard to take his seat, which Mr. Sheppard did not do.

Mackey said "the sergeant-at-arms will advance and enforce the orders of the house."

General Wallace said "the sergeant-at-arms will advance and enforce the orders of the house."

Both sergeants at-arms then advanced and requested the opposition speakers to vacate, but neither speaker vacated.

At this time things looked squally. There was an altercation, and the sounds of a scuffle at the door. The members of both sides crowded around the speaker's rostrum, ready to support their sides, and almost every man on the floor was on his feet, and they begun to unbutton their overcoats and feel in their pockets.

Mackey then introduced the sergeant-at-arms to notify each person not a legal elected member to withdraw, and announced that all such would be ejected in a few minutes, and all members who desired to be sworn in, to advance and show their credentials. Nobody moved.

There was at this time an evident expectation that troops would be brought to clear the hall. The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to request Mr. Sheppard, of Edgefield, to withdraw, the sergeant-at-arms did so, but Mr. Sheppard, of Edgefield, did not budge.

At this time a report came in that the United States troops were at the door. I got out with great difficulty as a close blockade was established at the door. General Gordon had dispersed the people at the door, and we found no troops. People generally kept away from the statehouse by the request of the democratic leaders. A few persons were [illegible] in the [illegible] hall, and the troops were [illegible] in rows along the wall, [illegible] While I was [illegible] General Gordon addressed the [illegible] adjournment of [illegible]

Straker, a colored [illegible] tween the two rival houses made a most excellent speech.

Straker asked him if he proposed holding the fort for the legally elected, or for those elected by the returns? To which Hamilton replied that he proposed holding the fort for the men elected by the people's votes. In response to a question, Hamilton announced himself in favor of a complete reorganization of the house. He was also asked who he would recognize as speaker? To which he answered that he viewed the matter merely from a plowman's standpoint, and would invite both speakers to step down. He threatened that if the radical house continued on its present course, he would withdraw and carry five more with him, which would destroy the house and paralyze it. Palmer, Robertson and Wells, all colored republicans, also spoke, viewing the matter in its various aspects.

Mr. Brown, a white democrat, spoke, urging adoption of some plan of adjustment.

Bowman, a colored republican, spoke in opposition to a conference.

Pinckney, colored republican, "the Santee orator," made an appeal to the democrats to come in and take part in the proceedings.

Dinner was announced, and the democratic members went out in small parties and feasted in the lobby on hot turkey and other delicacies. The republicans watched this process with hungry eyes. The two speakers amicably divided rations, and discussed them with evident gusto.

A few candles were lit at dark, but they threw out so little light that gas was lit. Both sides split up in groups and talked and laughed without the slightest regard for the speakers.

At three o'clock I forgot to say that a republican member moved the rules requiring an adjournment be suspended. This was put by Mackey and carried. Whereupon a democratic member rose and moved that the rule requiring the house to adjourn at three o'clock be suspended. This was put by General Wallace and carried. Upon which Mackey remarked amid laughter that the resolution had been carried unanimously.

At 7 o'clock Mr. Sheppard, of Edgefield, rose, and a colored member remarked that the democrats had listened respectfully to them and the courtesy should be returned.

General Wallace recognized Mr. Sheppard and he proceeded quietly until a colored member raised a point of order that Mr. Sheppard was not a member of the house.

Mackey decided the point well taken.

General Wallace decided it not well taken.

Mackey rapped until he was tired, and then allowed Mr. Sheppard to proceed. Mr. Sheppard stated that no contest could be filed from his county, so satisfied was everybody of the fairness of the election.

Green, of Georgetown, made a good speech about nothing in particular, and told several good anecdotes, which helped to while away the time.

Mr. Aldrich made a brief speech, demonstrating the legality of the democrats elected, and announcing his wish for peace and a legal adjustment.

Keith, colored republican, made a sensible speech, calling for peace and suggesting an adjournment. Mr. Mackey's laugh was heard rising above the din, while Colonel Haskell stood between the two speakers, exchanging quiet, and, to all appearances, first rate jokes among themselves. Keith created considerable merriment by speaking of Gov. Wade Hampton several times, and by apologizing for it by saying he was so accustomed to hearing it that he could not help repeating the expression.

Smith, of Charleston, and Mr. Callison, of Edgefield, both rose to speak, and being recognized by their respective speakers, started off together, amid a roar of laughter from the speakers and everybody else. Smith had speed, but Mr. Callison possessed most bottom, and it was a very pretty race for a while, but Mr. Callison's superior staying powers prevailed, and Smith was ignominously vanquished.

Simmons, of Charleston, next tried, slowly and steadily, and after racing for a while, Mr. Callison concluded, showing no signs of distress. Simmons moved that the two speakers consult and decide on an adjournment.

Smith, of Williamsburg, next made a lengthy speech on an unknown subject, but by this time the members had broken up into small groups, standing in the aisle chatting and holding joint discussions regardless of order.

Morgan, of Orangeburg, introduced himself as "Rastlin Jacob," and spoke for a few minutes. By this time the republicans were decidedly weakening, and the speakers addressed themselves to the task of inspiriting their comrades.

Mr. Verner, from Oconee, began a speech, and the fun became fast and furious, members of both houses jumping on desks and playing "rigs" upon one another and crowding up around the speaker. As soon as the members became too exhausted to prosecute this sport further, order reigned. The same routine speeches on unknown subjects continued, and the members settled themselves down for sleep. The slumberers were partly awakened by a little tilt between Messrs. Aldrich, Hamilton and Straker on the constitutionality of the quorum declared by the bogus legislature, but the discussion soon closed and the members returned to their dreams.

Costly Articles Owned by Royal and Noble Families.

Paris correspondence of the Philadelphia Telegraph

The Paris papers have recently been giving some curious and interesting details respecting the costly articles of dress or ornament possessed by the royal and noble ladies of Europe. The young Countess de San Fernando possesses, it seems, a lace tunic the like of which is owned by no other lady in the world, Queen Isabella, of Spain, alone, not excepted. Her most Catholic majesty has, it would appear, a perfect passion for lace and possesses there of a collection which is valued at over $1,000,000. This collection is a perfect museum of lace of all kinds, epochs, and nationalities. One dress alone, composed of point d'Alencon, is valued at $20,000, and there is a set of flounces in antique Venetian guipure which is even more costly. Of the Spanish mantilla veils her majesty owns a large number, some of which are worth from $5,000 to $6,000 each. Queen Victoria's passion is for India shawls, and her collection is said to equal in value the lace of Queen Isabella. It includes shawls, the art of making which has long been lost, besides all the finest and most delicate marvels of the Indian looms of the present day, including webs woven of gold thread and embroidered with diamonds and pearls. In respect to jewels, the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, possesses the finest emeralds ever worn by woman. They are mounted in the guise of a diadem, necklace and girdle of flowers, whereof the leaves are all formed of single emeralds, and the blossoms are composed of diamond. The Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar owns the richest and most perfect collection of rubies in the world. The finest and largest turquoises and pearls that exist are among the crown jewels of Russia, and the finest sapphires in the world form part of those of England. Bavaria possesses among her crown jewels a parure of pink diamonds of commerce, apart from the great historical stones of the world, there are many private jewel caskets that might compare with those of queens upon that point. Nor is it generally known that among the aforesaid great historical stones there exists but one perfect gem that stands high in the estimation of lapidaries and collectors, and that is the peerless "Regent." A gentleman told me that he once heard one of the great diamond cutters of Amsterdam tell how on one occasion he was summoned to the court of France in professional duty, and was permitted to take the regent in his own hands for inspection, and my informant added that the old man spoke of the peerless gem with the same enthusiasm [illegible] painter might display to [illegible] "Transfiguration" [illegible] the "Venus of [illegible]

Daily Constitution

[illegible] ORNING, DEC. 3, 1876.

AN INTERLUDE.

Candidly speaking, we are disappointed. Under the heading above quoted it was our intention to swim out into the sea of rhetoric in search of something worthy of the delicious presence of Indian summer. The days that we dreamed over the possibilities of an article combining the delightful haziness of the autumn season with the crisp brightness of winter have fled. Ice, and snow, and biting frost have taken their place. The leaves that were variegated have taken on a sadder hue, and we should not be surprised to learn that the returns from the three distracted states had been similarly affected. We weary of politics, but it is far better to discuss politics in a close warm room, where there is no opportunity for intimidation, than to stand on a crossing where four gales meet, and tell the news to a delinquent subscriber. Candidly, we anticipated no such weather. Our thoughts were of the autumn leaves, gathered by the hands of industrious and tasteful maidens for the purpose of parlor ornamentation. Our thoughts ran upon the hazy distances left by the dim perspective of summer, when, lo! the winter came upon us with a flurry and a flutter, sending desultory flakes of snow into the eager, rosy faces of the children, and congealing in a most vexatious manner, the water pipes of some of our most prominent and popular citizens.

It was our intention, falling into the lachrymose mood of our most orthodox poets, to follow the fair foot steps of Indian summer across the gorgeously carpeted plains of autumn; but, alas! winter has nipped us in the bud. While we have been endeavoring to solve the political problem—toying with Ruger and flinging an occasional shaft at Sheridan—the season has changed, and winter is upon us. After all, it is not a wholly desolate season. The crisp air that smites us in the face as with a knife, is bracing. It brings health and energy to our plague beleaguered cities on the sea coast, and calls up cheering and inspiring visions of Santa Claus. It is the season of gifts—the season of holidays—the time for charity. Let us be content.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the comptroller of the currency is one of the most interesting of the year's crop. It is essentially a bank document. It argues that side of the case in a sly way. It shows that the banks have paid the government $72,253,071 in taxes. For the last fiscal year they paid $10,058,122 to the state and local authorities, and $7,317,531 more to the United States. The national banks of Georgia paid in 1875 $29,023 to the United States and $45,790 to the state. The comptroller thinks that the tax burdens are becoming too great to be borne. Within the past two years 71 banks, and since the organization of the system 207 banks, have gone into voluntary liquidation, "chiefly," says the comptroller, "on account of excessive taxation." This statement should be taken with a grain of allowance. During the last year fewer banks were organized than in any previous year since 1869, and a large number of banks are preparing to retire from the system to engage in private banking.

The comptroller submits for the first time a report of the losses of the national banks. The losses for the six months ending March 1, 1876 were $6,501,169 and for the six months ending September 1, 1876 they were $13,217,856—a total of $19,819,025 in a single year. The banks of New York city were compelled to shoulder $6,873,780 of the amount. The New Orleans banks lost $519,701. Four banks in Georgia lost $40,288 in the first six months, and ten banks lost in the last six months $120,270 in bad debts. The Alabama banks lost $62,038, and those of South Carolina $103,866. The comptroller says that the banks hold large amounts of doubtful debts that have not been charged off, and that the losses of the ensuing year will nearly equal those of the past year. The banks, however, are strong, and no serious trouble is apprehended.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the repeal of the provision imposing a tax upon bank deposits and also of the one requiring the affixing of a two-cent stamp upon each bank-check. The latter nuisance certainly should be removed.

GRANT is reckless to the last. He has gone out of his way to discredit the statements made in the letter of Gordon and Hampton to Ruger. We have no doubt it will be made to appear finally that the federal troops have been bulldozed by "a person" and other vile incendiaries. Probably the president can tell us who burned Hampton's house. It seems to us that such a deed would just fit the conscience of a carpet-bagger.

THE claims of the radical papers as to the next house being close are simply absurd. They know it will not be close. The latest and most reliable statements show that 154 democrats and 136 republicans have been elected. New Hampshire elects three members next March. The democratic majority will not be less than seventeen and may be twenty.

ESTIMATES of the cotton crop, says the New Orleans Times, were recently made by twenty-six New Orleans factors and twenty-nine buyers. The factors' estimates averaged 4,166,000 bales, and the buyer's estimates 4,237,000 bales. The lowest estimate was 4,000,000 and the highest 4,500,000.

ULYSSES G. says there is not a single instance on record where the military had intimidated a single State. Oh, [illegible] no. Sheridan, Ruger and "a person" are perfect lambs. The man who says they would intimidate a state ought to be kept from his lager beer for seven weeks.

His "excellency," the president, says that General Ruger made no pledges to Gordon and Hampton. "A person" [illegible] probably the one who did the [illegible]

[illegible] all, General Ruger didn't [illegible] the Edgefield members. The [illegible] politicians seem to be getting [illegible] conservative.

[illegible] has disgusted Hamilton [illegible] look for a complete revo[illegible] among the little [illegible]

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES AND HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Our people need no proof of the hollow pretences of the republican party, and it is simply confirmation to look back for a few months and compare the statements made by their leaders with the acts of the party to-day. Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance contained the following language about the south:

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the southern states attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole union in the progressive recovery from the effects of the war.

Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the south most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous.

The welfare of the south alike with that of every other part of the country depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital, but laborers will not go and capitol will not venture where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance and distraction. Apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the southern states can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all; recognition without reserve or exception.

If the condition of the southern states attracted the attention and commanded the sympathy of the people of the whole union then, what should be said now? Three of these states are to-day as helpless and prostrate as any conquered province under the sun—preyed upon by thieves, and throwing off the robbers by constitutional means at the ballot box only to find the administration ready with the United States army to back up rotten state governments and shock the whole union with lawless acts and violence, simply to secure votes for Mr. Hayes for president, and retain possession of those states. If Gov. Hayes spoke as a statesman then, and was in truth, and in fact, in earnest, why is he to-day silent when men are disgracing the American people in Columbia, Tallahassee and New Orleans, and putting at defiance the constitution and laws of this government? Apprehension and alarm *has* taken the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life; for there is an evident determination on the part of the radicals to rule or ruin this country. They claim the privilege, as one of the results of the war, to rob and plunder the south; and not satisfied with this they propose to deprive our people of the only remedy they have—the ballot box, and to set up in opposition to their will, the wishes and mandates of as vile a set of officials as ever disgraced a country. It was charged during the late campaign that Mr. Hayes would be but a figure head if elected and that Grant and the ring who have run the government for eight years in their own interest would use him just as they pleased. Who doubts it now when we compare what he said in his letter of acceptance with the acts of those who are using all the means of the government to override public opinion, and give him the reins of power? By his silence he gives consent to all that has been said or done. How hopeless are our prospects for peace to-day on the terms preposed! There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded, as they have been in South Carolina, Florida and Lousiana since the election. The administration is disregards by the constitutiol rights of the people, because it does not wish an enduring peace. It hopes to keep the waters muddy that the party may pilfer and steal all that is left in these states. We have one consolation—there is little left to be stolen.

NEAR AT HAND EVENTS.

The present week will surely be a red-hot one in this country. To-morrow at noon the forty-fourth congress will be reassembled, with the forty-fifth in the background. A discussion of "the situation" will be in order from the start. The speakership matter will doubtlessly be quietly and decently settled in caucus, and immediately afterwards will come up the grave questions connected with the succession. The facts of Columbia, Tallahassee and New Orleans are to be officially determined that the truth of history may be vindicated, and this week should witness the beginning of a congressional investigation at each of the three scenes of scheming villany.

It is plain that congress will not be overburdened with routine business. It will not probably be in a condition to discuss other questions to advantage; and we are not surprised by various propositions for putting such questions over to the new congress. The board for the reorganization of the army, for example, will recommend that the subject in its charge be so treated. In other words, the decks are being cleared for a grand political struggle.

Soon after congress has been convened and the great constitutional lawyer, U. S. G., has officially explained "the present condition of affairs in the southern states" to a wondering and disgusted world, will come "the first Wednesday in December," which is, for the first time, the real day of the presidential election. In former times when the people were entrusted with the choice of a president, December's first Wednesday was the day of a stiff and cumbersome formality; but now, when the patent contrivances known as returning boards have usurped the powers of the people, the first Wednesday of winter is awaited with almost painful anxiety.

Let no one, however, be cast down if the conspirators succeed in manufacturing a prima facie case for Hayes in the three disputed states. It would be only a prima facie case, and little good would it do them. The forty-fourth congress is the court of last resort, and in it the people will have a good square chance. The triumph of the people in no wise depends upon the returning boards. The house of representatives can not be bulldozed, and our big rooster will yet appear, and no one shall make him afraid. The conspirators will lose ground from this time, and on the fourth of March they will disappear to the relief and great joy of the whole people! Speed the day.

WE have not observed that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the eminent polo chieftain, has promoted his Washington correspondent. It seems almost useless for genius to connect itself with a daily newspaper. It is never recognised.

GRANT is engaged in defending Ruger from the statements made by General Gordon and Wade Hampton. This is undoubtedly premature. Grant should [illegible] Ruger denies the statements [illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans [illegible]

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On Wednesday next the election for mayor, one alderman, and five councilmen is to be held. There has been so much excitement for the past month over the presidential question that the time for our city election has nearly come around and but little has been said about it. We have so good a ticket in the field that we need not fear opposition. Dr. N. L. Angier is the democratic nominee for mayor, and all our people know him to be a good man, one who will discharge his whole duty in this important office. Mr. M. T. Castleberry, the democratic nominee for alderman, is a very capable man, who has been elected to the council whenever he would accept the office. He has always given satisfaction in official positions. Mr. M. E. Maher, of the 1st ward, Captain G. J. Dallas, of the 2d ward, Mr. J. M. Boice, of the 3d ward, Captain C. K. Maddox, of the 4th ward, and Col. J. W. English, of the 5th ward, are the regular nominees for councilmen, and they are men who will discharge their duties properly and go far towards making an efficient board. Our citizens should pay attention to registration, as this has been almost entirely neglected, and unless they turn out and register we will have the election determined by a few men and be in danger of having a rush on the last day. Let all our citizens register to-morrow so that they can vote on Wednesday if they so desire. Water commissioners are also to be elected and it would be well to keep this in mind, as the duties to be performed by them are very important.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In our opinion the time has arrived when the people of Georgia may, with great propriety, take into consideraton the matter of revising and remodeling our present state constitution. The subject has been widely and fully discussed by the newspapers of the state and has been a fruitful source of debate in the general assemby, and it is scarcely necessary to elaborately argue the question here. Heretofore, for various reasons, we have opposed the movement, and our opposition, we make no doubt has been in some degree instrumental in postponing the matter. We were moved to this course mainly because we believed there were no defects in our organic law that could not be remedied by the provisions of the present constitution. We are convinced now that these provisions are inadequate, and we are certain moreover, that the people of the state now desire a convention.

It has been almost positively demonstrated that it is well-nigh impossible to make any improvement in our present constitution in the manner provided by that instrument. The changes needed are too numerous to be made with the cumbrous machinery provided by the organic law. The convention should be composed of the best and wisest men in our state—men who will not be governed by spite or prejudice in revising and remodeling our organic law. The times are ripe for the movement, and we should be glad to see it once more made the subject of general discussion by our state exchanges.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE president of Yale voted for Hayes, and the president of Harvard, so 'tis stated, voted for Tilden.

A president who can name his successor at the point of the bayonet may be said to transmit his power by sharp practice.

A New York paper is responsible for the statement that several freshmen are endeavoring to enter the electoral college.

MATRIMONIAL infecilities are increasing to such an extent in New York city that they form the burden of the business of some of the courts.

DURING the past twenty years the British government has added 617 ships to its navy. It has sold 110, broken up 125, and 81 have been lost.

WE cannot tell what the presidential contest may lead to. Next spring a returning board may take the place of the scorer in base ball matches.

TIME was when England could wink and disturb the serenity of nations. Now she seems only fit to sit still and count the kinks in the tail of the Russian bear.—New York Express.

THE South Carolina canvassers think their Moses rushing in the bull-dozers is in striking contrast to the ancient Moses dozing in the bull rushes.—Boston Herald.

GOV. HAYES is perfectly tranquil. Nobody who could see him feeding his pigs with a wooden fork would ever believe that he is the man who has 166 votes in the electoral college. Brooklyn Argus.

THE secretary of the treasury has directed the destruction of $321,716 in the outstanding legal tenders, that being 80 per cent of the circulation issued to national banks during the present month.

IT is understood that the democratic "organ" to be established in this city will be edited by Manton Marble and Mr. Chamberlayne, late of the New York World.—Washington Star.

DISAPPOINTED genius still cheers itself with the reflection that, although it may never tread the dizzy heights of fame, it can at least buy a mallet and a peck of potatoes and practice polo.—Brookly Argus.

THE New Orleans Times says: The orange crop, notwithstanding the drought in some localities, is unusually large. They are lower in price than they have ever been known. On the trees they sell at $5 a thousand, and even for less."

IN regard to the report that General Butler has been retained by the democrats in the pending presidential contest, he has telegraphed to the New England associated press agent in New York city: "Not one word of truth in the story, or a suggestion of the facts, as usual."

AN English grammar was recently found by accident in the New York Herald office and all the editorial staff gathered about it and debated as to what it might be. It was finally concluded that it must be "some ould warruk on haythen mythology, bedad!"

AN Englishman has invented and patented a boot which has a lamp and a boiler for generating steam located in the heel. Small rubber pipes lead from the boiler to different parts of the body and limbs. The invention is designed especially for stagedrivers but it should be very serviceable for Artic explorers.

THE goddess of liberty of South Carolina appeals to Chamberlain for information in vain. His stereotyped reply is, "See Dennis." She searches the calendar of divinities for the name of Dennis, and, not finding it, comes to the conclusion that Dennis is a sort of transmogrified Mrs Harris.—Brooklyn Argus.

"GEN. GRANT takes the deepest interest in all scientific questions," says a recent writer. Evolution, for instance, as manifested in the conversion of a Tilden majority into one for Hayes. The strength of materials, for another example, as in calculating how great a strain our constitution and governmental system will stand.—Exchange.

E. W. M. MACKEY, the speaker of rump legislature of South Carolina, is not a negro as stated in some of the journals yesterday, but a white man, a nephew of Judge Mackey, who has been frequently named as opposed to Chamberlain. The speaker, Mackey, is from Charleston, where he has been a trial justice. He is adroit, educated and capable. His competitor for the speakership was a colored man.

IF there was anything in the presidential muddle on which to base a reasonably well founded fear of trouble, the gold barometer would be heard from. Nothing is more sensitive. Yet on the 29th the gold market fell to 108¾, touching the lowest point reached since 1872, and indicating a profound calm in the money center.

THE Gazetta d'Italia says that Cardinal Antonelli's keys and papers were taken possession of by order of the pope before any of the cardinal's family could get at them. It appears that he had lately burned a number of letters supposed to be compromising to himself, but there are some left (several of which are in a woman's hands) which disclose political [illegible]

[illegible] several of the churches in Paris [illegible]

ing canes, have long been complained of as irreligious nuisances. Do your duty, girls. Assume the cause of the poor. Hand a contribution box about among these young men, and they will scatter as quickly as if some man at a near saloon had offered to treat the crowd.

REPUBLICAN politicians are beginning to think seriously of going back on negro suffrage in the states, as they have in the District of Columbia. This is altogether because they see that the long career of robbery of the southern states, which the negro population at last finds affects them as it does white men, is turning the negro vote against them. The Ohio State Journal, the home organ of Hayes, says: "The fair thing to do should the present democratic terrorism and intimidation in the south be perpetuated, would be to count out the blacks entirely in the basis of representation, in which case the south would lose fifty electoral votes and fifty representatives in congress." A similar proposition is made by the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THERE is said to be danger that New York and the country will lose the best services of Senator Conkling this winter. Thomas Murphy, who has recently seen the senator, reports that his illness has been very serious; that in consequence of it he has lost a good deal of his vitality; he stoops considerably, and has one of his eyes nearly closed. Senator Conkling has had a long, honorable and brilliant career in public life, but Mr. Murphy does not believe that his condition will allow him to take as prominent a part in politics as heretofore.—Brooklyn Union. rep.

WHEN Zach Chandler telegraphed to Stearns, of Florida—"Florida must be made republican; troops and money will be furnished"—the editor of the Bowling Green Pantagraph, swelled up brimful of honest indignation, and called violently on his muse to fill him brimful of direct cruelty from top to toe, with samples of the most forcible English and "raging iambics," and the following is what relieved him:

> Curses on thee, thou lone Pariah,
> Dastard gouty Chandler;
> Blistered be thy tongue, Zachariah,
> Thou old bloated Michigander.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican is again favored with advance copies of Tupper's new poems. In one he touchingly alludes to the situation in the following graceful and pathetic lines:

> Who knoweth who is president?
> Doth that mortal live whose
> Comprehensive conception can tell who?
> Nixy, my boy, for the returns haven't turned out
> The result of the elective franchise privileges;
> Neither hath the court decided
> Which is what in the constitutional provisions.
> Therefore, be wise, oh man.
> And pull down thy vest with patience;
> Yea wipe off thy chin with courage,
> For the day cometh when thou shalt know
> Which is which, and by what majority.

A ROMANTIC marriage to place in Newark, N. J., a few days ago. The bride is a wealthy Texan widow of about 52 years, and the groom, an employee in the Communipaw stock yards, is only 22, while the wedding is said to have been the immediate result of the lady's use of her leap year privilege, and that after less that 24 hours' acquaintance. The bride owns extensive cattle ranches, and about two weeks ago was obliged to visit the Communipaw cattle yards on business. While there she was attacked by an infuriated steer, which rushed at her, and was only prevented from fatally injuring her by the presence of Gustave Rimisch, who seized the brute by the horns and enabled the lady to escape. On the following day he received a note requesting him to call on her at the Metropolitan hotel, where she proposed to him and was accepted. They were married at the residence of the groom's sister, and immediately started southward. The groom has been extremely poor, while the bride is understood to posess immense wealth. She was in early life a New England schoolmistress, but went south immediately after her first marriage.

JOHN JENKINS' SERMON.

> The minister said last night, says he,
> "Don't be afraid o' givin';
> If your life ain't nothin' to other folks,
> Why what's the use of livin'?"
> And that's what I say to wife, says I,
> There's Brown the mis'rable sinner,
> He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
> A cent toward buyin' a dinner.
>
> I tell you our minister's prime, he is,
> But I couldn't quite determine,
> When I heard him a-givin' it right and left,
> Just who was hit by his sermon
> Of course there couldn't be no mistake
> When he talked of long winded prayin',
> For Peters and Johnson they sot and scowled
> At every word he was sayin'.
>
> And the minister he went on to say,
> "There's various kinds o'cheatin',
> And religion's as good for every day
> As it is to bring to meetin'.
> I don't think much of a man that gives
> The Lord Amens at my preachin',
> And spends his time the follerin' week
> In cheatin' and over reachin'."
>
> I guess that dose was bitter enough
> For a man like Jones to swaller;
> But I noticed he didn't open his mouth,
> Not once, after that, to holler.
> Hurrah, says I, for the minister—
> Of course I said it quiet—
> Give us some more of this open talk,
> It's very refreshin' diet.
>
> Just then the minister says says he,
> "And now I've come to the fellers
> Who've lost his shower by usin' their friends
> As sort o' moral umbrellas.
> Go home," says he, "and find your faults,
> Instead of huntin' your brothers';
> Go home," he says, "and wear the coats
> You've tried to fit for others."
>
> My wife she nudged and Brown he winked,
> And there was lots o' smilin',
> And lots o' lookin' at our pew;
> It sot my blood a bilin'.
> Says I to myself, our minister
> Is gettin' a little bitter;
> I'll tell him when meetin's out, that I
> Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

KEEPS SAKE.

> Two little baby boys I own;
> The elder scarcely walks alone;
> His sunny hair and large brown eyes,
> His earnest look of sweet surprise,
> His funny ways and joyous shout
> I could not tell you all about
> If I should try a year.
>
> He creeps so fast to catch his toys,
> And then he sets up such a noise;
> His horse and dog and book and bell
> He throws them all about pell-mell.
> Oh Mother Goose, if you could see
> This little boy, so full of glee,
> Your sides would ache, I fear.
>
> He watches with a rueful face
> The baby who usurps his place.
> My darling boy, your little "nose
> Had to be broken," I suppose
> 'Tis very odd sometimes the way
> You love your "bubber" in your play.
> And bring a smile or tear.
>
> In hammock low among the trees,
> Rocked back and forth by passing breezes,
> The baby swings, and coos to see
> The gentle rustle of the tree,
> The lights and shades, the leaves that fall,
> The sunshine brooding over all—
> 'Tis Indian summer here.
>
> Way overhead, in the blue sky,
> The downy clouds float softly by.
> A lullaby the nature sings,
> And through the air its musicings;
> My little one falls fast asleep,
> As sun and shadow o'er him creep.
> His mother watching near.
>
> Two baby boys! a God of love
> Sends us a gift from Heaven above;
> And like the shifting rainbow bright,
> Tinging the drifting clouds with light,
> Their souls, so fine and sweet, shine out,
> Breaking through mists of grief and doubt,
> And make my pathway clear
> —Boston Transcript.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's Lake George Project.

A report having been published in the Washington Sunday Herald to the effect that Mrs. A. T. Stewart had purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of Lake George, on which she proposed to erect a summer residence which would eclipse anything of the kind in the world, to be inclosed by a park of such surpassing beauty that even the fairies would pause in wonder and admiration at the sight of it, and at which estate she proposed to bring together all of her most intimate friends for continued seasons of feasting and banqueting, a World reporter called on ex-Judge Hilton yesterday to ascertain whether or not the statement were true. Judge Hilton said that it was true, with the exception that the proposed location of this marvellous residence was in the moon and not on this mundane sphere. The house was to be of solid gold, with trimmings of diamonds. The hallway was to be paved with emeralds, in token of the late A. T. Stewart's native land; and the whole edifice was to be perfumed by the breath of angels, imported expressly for the purpose at lavish expense. No housekeeper has yet been decided upon but Queen Victoria has an offer of several hundred thousand dollars per day under her consideration, and there is every probability of her acceptance. He also added that the report that he had purchased Mrs. Stewart's interest in the business of her late husband for the sum of $25,000,000 was entirely true—just as much so as the rest of the story.

—Mr. J. C. Harris, formerly of the Savannah News, is now connected editorially with the Atlanta CONSTITUTION. Mr. H. is an accomplished journalist, and his accession to the editorial corps of the CONSTITUTION, already strong, places it still further to the front among the foremost of southern journals.—Carroll County Times.

—[illegible] Thomas Carlyle [illegible]

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

THE HOME LIFE OF SOME OF THE COUNTRY'S NOTABLE MEN.

The Social Season, and the Prospective Ball at the White House.

A gossipy correspondent writing from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial says: Near what is known as the Fourteenth street circle live several of our prominent statesmen. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Edmunds, of Virginia, the latter commonly called the "Great Objector," occupy houses built on a part of what was the lawn of Charles Hill's beautiful farm, and named, on account of its elevated position, Highland Place. They are very plain—nay, Walnut Hills, Clifton or Avondale would call them very shabby houses. Two story and mansard, constructed of brick, with little or no ornamentation. Their furnishing is in good taste, and there are several exquisite paintings and articles of *vertu* in each of them. The most attractive gem in Senator Bayard's house is his daughter Kate, one of the most graceful young girls in society. She is a universal favorite, and her cherry face and *debonnaire* manner make her eagerly sought after for social gatherings. Senator Bayard has eleven children. Mrs. Bayard is rarely in society, but she has the happiness of being the center of a large circle of loving friends. Opposite these houses, at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues and Fourteenth street, is the comfortable home of Senator Morrill, of Vermont. He is a tall, handsome man, and like the others named rejoices in a family each of whom are very popular in the social world. His house is a three-story brick, quite deep, with windows on the three streets named. A patch of grass runs around the house, and on it are urns and vases of flowers. He drives a plain family carriage, with handsome Vermont horses.

GEN. SCHENCK AT HOME.

Across at the other corner is a brown stone front, New York built house, with plate-glass windows shrouded in white linen. On the side looking out on Fourteenth street are two bay windows, one belonging to the parlor and the other to the dining room. In the latter, occupying a spacious arm chair, and reading the papers, may be seen at any hour of the morning General Schenck, who looks quite reconciled to the situation, and has grown ruddy and fat off "roast beef and London stout." He will spend the winter here with his daughters, who, although not handsome, are reckoned the cleverest and wittiest among our American belles. At parties they are always surrounded by the most eligible beaux in the room, and during their receptions are remarkable for the vast number of agreeable men and women they bring together in their elegant rooms.

A square down, on the corner of K and Fourteenth streets, is the home of Senator Robertson, of South Carolina. He is in the furnished house of Dr. Stearns, of Boston, and lives like a nabob, as do all of the senators from the south. He drives fine horses, drawing stylish carriages, and of the latter he has several, entertains delightfully, and Mrs. Robestson always has with her two or more beautiful girls. Along K street, near Thirteenth, is the home of Senator John Sherman, called "Long John." The house was built before the war by a Mr. Stubbs, and cost six thousand dollars; at the time, the now beautiful Franklin square, which stands opposite, was a waste, used as a play-ground for children, and afterward a camping-ground for Butterfield's 12th New York regiment. This house is narrow, but three rooms deep, furnished with great elegance, though nothing to indicate the excessive wealth which the press are accustomed to bestow on Senator Sherman. Mrs. Sherman is one of the best among good women, and her charitable deeds are without number. God has given them no children, but they have every season one or more of their nieces with them.

THURMAN'S SOCIAL SURROUNDINGS.

On Fourteenth street, between K. and L streets, is the home of Senator Thurman and his son-in-law, Governor McCormick. About ten years ago these houses were erected and sold, one to Governor McCormick, who occupied it with his mother and sister (later marrying Miss Lizze Thurman, those ladies returned to their home in the west). The other house was purchased by Mr. Bowen, member of congress, from South Carolina, who obtained considerable notoriety through his trial subsequent to his wedding with Mrs. Pettigru King, who was snubbed and, indeed, cut by all Charleston during her life on account of her marriage, and later followed by the "weeping *elite*," who turned out en masse to attend her funeral. Senator Thurman bought the house from Bowen, made a few alterations, and with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Cowles, took possession. Mrs. Thurman is a great invalid, and the drudgery of social life falls on Mrs. Cowles, who is quite a remarkable woman. As a conversationalist she is brilliant; thoroughly posted on all subjects, she is an agreeable element at the dinner table. She has extraordinary inventive genius, and an ironing machine she has patented promises to bring her in quite a fortune. Her talents as a housekeeper are too well known to need praise from me. I will only say that Senator Thurman's dinners are famous, and that no caterer is ever permitted to have a "finger in the pie." The house is plainly and comfortably furnished, and is the center of all that's best in the political and social world in Washington. On Thursdays, the day set apart for the reception of senators, Mrs. Thurman and Mrs Cowles are aided in entertaining by Mrs. McCormick, who, while not possessing the versatile genius of Mrs. Cowles, is very gifted and strikingly handsome. From this you learn that within a stone's throw live all these in houses neither magnificent nor costly, these furnished with belongings not vulgar, ostentatious or worth thousands, but structures substantial, fitted up with taste and at a moderate expenditure, with here and there a rare piece, graceful statue, exquisite cabinet, and a hundred and one bric-a-brac, for the most part brought from the old world, where these people traveled intelligently and from which they brought artistic souvenirs rather than costly robes from Worth, dainty chapeaux from Visot, or a hundred things from "Bon Marche."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMING BALL.

I could write at a greater length, but one wearies of sameness, and I will conclude by telling that the social world is full of interest over the prospective ball at the White House, to be given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. Already the engineering to secure invitations has commenced, and many and bitter will be the heartburnings among the disappointed ones. The east room will be given up to dancing; the state dining room to supper, and the other rooms and corridors to reception and promenade. During Mr. Buchanan's administration the finest ball ever given was that to the Prince of Wales. Miss Lane received, assisted by Miss McCallister, of Philadelphia, now Madame Berghmans. There was a ball given by the same president to the Japanese ambassadors, the first ever sent to this country; among them was Japanese Tommy. Mrs. Lincoln, during the gloomy days of 1862,

> "When the air was full of
> Farewells to the dying
> And mourning for the dead"—

outraged public sentiment by giving a magnificent ball, which Mr. Lincoln opened with Mrs. Griffin, nee Carroll, and later Madame Countesse de Esterhasy. Mrs. Lincoln was justly and severely criticised for the thoughtless act, and the Rachaels throughout the land were slow in forgiving the woman who wanted dancing amid the horrors of war.

President Johnson gave a child's ball during his administration, and it was one of the most beautiful sights imaginable—east room, red room blue room corridors filled with elegantly dressed children, who floated airily through the dance to rhythmical music from the marine band, and Mrs. Johnson sat in the east room, in an arm-chair placed on a slight elevation, that she might enjoy the beautiful scene. She was a great invalid and rarely appeared at the receptions. She laughed heartily when her daughter, Mrs. Stover, directed her attention to the president doing the lancers with a little miss of seven years.

Except the wedding entertainment of Mrs. Sartoris and the reception of King Kalakaua, General and Mrs. [illegible] have never had a grand reception [illegible] is supposed to be [illegible]

deprecated, as it establishes an exclusion from the White House, which does not satisfy people so intensely democratic as ours. For myself, I think it entirely proper, and wish that no one might be admitted at levees without first presenting their visiting card, as was the rule at the English building on the centennial grounds. Now-a-days the word levee is a synonymous term with mob. As a rule, the crowd is well dressed, but here and there may be seen hackmen with their hats on, whips in hand, and that swagger, born of a knowledge that they are out of place, and that says as plainly as words, "I am as good as you are, and maybe better." Bootblacks and newsboys form part of these gatherings, which is all wrong, and will never be remedied until the card system is adopted. Respect for the chief magistrate and his wife, and for the guests, should make every one appear in at least clean, whole clothes, and with hats off.

THE MILLIONAIRE MURDERER.

Escaping the Hangman and Going into Prison to Stay for Life.

From the Chicago Times.

PETERBORO', ONT., Nov. 22.—Think of a millionaire leaving his rich possessions and, accompanied by the officers of the law, boarding the train for the penitentiary there to remain for the term of his life! This morning James Ryan was taken from the jail here, put on board the early train by the sheriff and his constables, and conveyed to the provincial penitentiary in Kingston. He was found guilty of wife murder at the Peterboro' assizes on the 18th of October last and sentenced for death to-day. The executive at Ottawa, however, heard the prayer of almost the whole province as expressed through a petition asking for the merciful exercise of the executive power, and the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Ryan in personal and real estate is worth, so it is estimated, $2,200,000. Twenty years ago when he was of age, his father, Patrick Ryan, now a millionaire of 70, gave him half a million in gold with which to start in business. James bought a large tannery, and by energy in business and the wise and profitable investment of his surplus capital soon doubled his father's gift to him. Eight years ago he married a highly accomplished young lady of Montreal, the daughter of a wealthy French firm of clothiers there. Everything he handled prospered, and he was regarded as the coming Dives of the Dominion. In 1857, when, owing to the panic, real estate was selling dirt cheap, he purchased largely in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and elsewhere, and obtained an interest in some property in Birkenhead, the chief ship building centre in the north of England, which brought him a handsome yearly income. He sold out his Chicago property in 1869, just before the great fire.

In the early part of this year, Mr. Ryan took to drinking. On the 8th of May he had an attack of delirium tremens. He fled from his house in the forenoon and took refuge from his imaginary pursuers in his tannery, hard by. Toward evening he sent a workman for a bottle of whisky, and having drank it felt nerved again, and returned home. He sat down in his parlor and called his young wife to him. She walked up to him and put her arm around his neck. Their two children, one seven and the other five years old, were in the room. Suddenly Ryan arose from his chair and stabbed his wife in the side. She staggered from the room into the hall and down the steps, and with a piercing cry fell dead on the lawn outside the front door.

The town constables arrested Ryan, sitting motionless in his chair. On being accused of killing his wife, he wept bitterly but made no answer. A long, thin-bladed knife, tinged at the sharp point with blood, was found on the carpet by his chair, and was recognized as a knife used by the tanners for preparing peltries.

The prisoner was duly committed for trial at the fall assizes, and on his trial was defended by three of the ablest nisi prius advocates at the Canadian bar. The defence was temporary insanity—in plainer words, delirium tremens—and when that failed, the learned counsel made an effort to show that the deceased wife committed suicide in distraction at her husband's drunkenness. The suicide theory was abandoned before the close of the trial, however, and the prisoner was found guilty, after a trial extending over eighty hours, and sentenced to be hung to-day.

The jury recommended Ryan to mercy, and this recommendation being backed by a petition by this town at large, and by some of the most reputable physicians in the country, Mr. Blake, the minister of justice, advised the governor general to commute the sentence, as already stated.

Under the old English law a felon condemned to death became "attaint by the crown," and his property, like his body was forfeited to the crown. But that practice has been dropped, and Ryan's million and a quarter is invested with trustees, of whom his father is one, for the benefit of the two children.

Daniel Webster's Widow and Grandchildren Living.

The funeral services of Daniel Webster were conducted at Marshfield, and his widow continued to live there for two years afterward, when she removed to New York City, where she has resided ever since. On her arrival in the metropolis she began housekeeping in one of Mr. Astor's houses, on Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. There she remained until about five years ago when her health began to decline, and her brother, Mr. Daniel Leroy, of Twenty-third street, and other relatives and friends succeded in inducing her to give up the house and return to a quite dwelling in Fourth avenue, near Twentieth street, where she is still boarding. The old lady is now in her eightieth year, and is very feeble. During the past ten years she has not gone into society at all; but until six months ago she might have been seen every Sunday attending the services at Calvary Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The friends and associates of the great orator who are still living never omit to pay their respects to his widow when they are visiting the city in which she lives, and the stirring scenes in which he bore so important a part are recalled and discussed.

There are five grandchildren living. These are Ashburton, a son of Colonel Fletcher Webster, so named in honor of Lord Ashburton, and the only known male relatives bearing the Webster name. Daniel, another son of Fletcher, died of consumption three years ago, contracted during the late war, and hastened to a fatal termination by a gunshot wound received in battle soon after his father was killed. Carrie, the sister of Ashburton and Daniel, is the wife of James Geddes Day, and when not engaged in European travel lives with her mother on the homestead. These comprise all of Colonel Fletcher Webster's family. Julia, a sister of Fletcher, married an Appleton, and at her death of three children, the eldest of whom married into the Bonaparte family, and since resided in Paris. Mrs. Armstead, another of Mrs. Appleton's daughters, resides in New Jersey, and their brother is a lawyer in Chicago. Mrs. Alice Bridge Whipple, the late wife of the Rev. Geo. Whipple, of Brooklyn, whose funeral took place in this city on the 9th inst., was the niece of Daniel Webster. These are the remnants of the family.

About Hating

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts toward any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one, having won your utmost confidence your warmest love, has concluded that he or she prefers to consider or treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go home to that "undiscovered country." All who treat you wrongly now will be more sorry for it then than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurry and worry in the world, some hasty greetings and abrupt [illegible] and life will be over, and the injurer and the injured will be laid away, and ere long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

—They omit the word "obey" from the marriage [illegible]

Obituary.

Died, in the city of Atlanta, November 5th, THOMAS FLETCHER TOLBERT, from a pistol shot received from the hands of a fellow-man. He died after one hour and three-quarters of suffering. He breathed his last without a groan or struggle: one could not die with more ease; he fell asleep in the arms of death. Fletcher was born in Bartow county, Ga., November 7th, 1858, where he lived until he was five years old. Then his mother moved to Columbus, Ga., where she lived until Fletcher was fifteen years old, when she moved to Atlanta where Fletcher was so unexpectedly called away. He was not a member of the church, but we have all hopes to believe he was saved by faith in Jesus Christ. Before he died, he told his brother that Christ had saved him. He has gone, and left behind him a pious and devoted mother, three brothers and two sisters, to mourn their loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. May the Lord make the death of their brother a blessing to them, is the prayer of one of his friends. L. A. M.

> Sleep on, noble youth, sleep on;
> Thy absence we deeply mourn.
> Sleep on, loved one, sleep on;
> We miss thee at noonday, eve and morn.

Special Notices.

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Delia Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Rutledge and take cars to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE

RUPTURED

All persons suffering from this terrible calamity should avail themselves of the opportunity given them by the temporary presence in this city of

Dr. W. G. Crempien

and obtain his treatment without delay. He has opened an office at the

Calloway House,

BROAD STREET.

His method insures the patient the three leading points required by any ruptured man, Comfort, Security and Cure.

Dr. Crempien can give the best of references, having treated some of our best citizens in his previous two visits here.

Consultation Free

nov29—dtf-2dp tc,n,rm

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. ☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR RENT Dwelling House, corner of Forsyth and Grubb streets, immediately in rear of First Baptist Church, at present occupied by Mrs Harmon. Suitable for a first class boarding house, or for one or two families. Apply to A. C. & B. F. Wyly. dec3-dtf

FOR RENT—The "Bell Mansion," corner of Wheat and Collins streets. A large lot and elegant place. Price $75 00. G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent. dec3-dlt

FOR RENT One 12 room Brick Residence and large lot, all in good order, No. 99 Washington street. Price, $50 00 G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent. dec3-dlt

HAMMOCK'S RENT LIST.—No. 72 and 76 S. Forsyth, 20 rooms........ $40 00

No. 206 Fair corner Formwalt, 6 rooms	22 50
No 214 S. Pry r, 8 rooms	25 00
No 68 E Peters 10 rooms	30 00
No 66 Pulliam, 5 rooms	18 00
No 39 Pulliam, 6 rooms	18 00
No 123 Frazier 3 rooms	8 00
No 105 Yonge, 3 rooms	10 00
No 10 Rhodes, 3 rooms	8 00
No 12 Rhodes, 3 rooms	8 00
No 8 Werner Avenue, 3 rooms	8 00
No 195 Hayne, 3 rooms	8 00
No 11 Markham, 3 rooms	8 00
Room up stairs, basement, etc, etc.	1t

FOR SALE.

TWO FINE TENNESSEE-RAISED HORSES—will draw double: all from same family, and all the same color. For sale at Jones' Livery Stable. dec3-2t

TO THE LADIES—The auction sale of human Hair Braids, Curls, Ladies Silks, Scarfs Belts, Hat Ornaments, Fans and Jewelry, is postponed in consequence of the weather until Monday, December 4, 11 o'clock. Joyner & Ellis, Auctioneers. dec3-1t

BOARDERS—Can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by addressing Box 208, P. O. dec3-1wk

TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS in a private family to rent to first-class tenants. Apply at 184 Ivy street. dec3 1t

FOR RENT—A 7 room house on Whitehall street car line. Apply at No. 30 Whitehall or No. 3 Capitol. dec3 1t

WANTED—A good cook and milker, male or female, for a private family. Apply at Franklin Printing House, Broad street. dec3-1t

FOR RENT—One storehouse No. 13 Whitehall street, next door to the Centennial building. Price, $50. G. W. Adair, real estate agent. dec3-1t

FOR RENT—One 5 room residence No. 3 Houston, newly renovated and painted Price, $40. Apply to John C. Evins at G. W. Adair's office. dec3-1t

FOR SALE—A pair of beautiful match ponies for sale very cheap, at 15½ Broad street Atlanta, Ga. dec3-1w

WANTED—A nice white girl, at No 110 Collins street. dec3-1t

WANTED TO RENT—One or two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to 179 Collins street.

HIDES WANTED—We still want 200,000 lbs Dry and Green Hides before January 1st, if to be had. Will pay top prices. Sheek & Co. nov30—thur-sat&sun

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—A thorough practical manufacturer, who has worked in some of the best New England Factories, wants a situation as Superintendent of a Factory in a healthy location. Best of reference Been south two years. Address Cotton Manufacturer, this office. nov18—d3t

WANTED—By a single woman, a situation in a private family, as housekeeper and seamtress. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address S. K., Box 16, Albany, Ga. nov25-d3t

YOUNG MEN out of business can find lucrative and steady employment during the winter, by calling on or addressing Chas. Cheras & Co., Publishers Illustrated Weekly. 36 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. nov21—dlw

FOR RENT—Dwelling No. 180 South Forsyth street, containing 8 rooms; also, one office room over "Linen Store," No. 35 Whitehall street. W. P. Pattillo. oct29—dtf

FOR SALE—Three first-class second-hand Engines. One mounted and ready to go to work. For sale cheap. C. H. Strong, corner Marietta and Broad streets. oct27—dtf

New Advertisements.

DeKalb Sheriff's Sales For January, 1877.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Lot of land No. 121, in the 18th district of DeKalb county, containing 202¼ acres, more or less. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb Superior court in favor of Wm M. Stephenson vs. Henry C. Jones, administrator of Thomas Barnes, deceased, as the property of defendant.

Also, at the same time and place, about one hundred and twenty five bushels of corn; eight hundred bundles of fodder; ten bushels of cotton seed; said property a[illegible] south river near Baker & Humphries' mill, where the same will be delivered to the purchaser. Levied on by virtue of a [illegible] Baker & Humphries against Alfred [illegible] defendant. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place, part or parcel of land lot No. 246, in the 15th district of DeKalb county, and known in the McLendon subdivision of said lot as Villa lot No. 10, fronting 200 feet on the west side of north Bell street, and running back 750 feet to Wm. Solomon's property, as shown in [illegible] plat, except that North Bell street is widened to forty feet as per plat, instead of thirty feet as surveyed. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a justice court fi fa issued from justice court 572d district G. M., Whitfield county, as the property of D. B. Haynes, in favor of Otis Jones against D. B. Haynes. Levy made by R. Jolley, L. C., and returned to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land, more or less, being the southwest half of lot No. 191 in the [illegible] district of DeKalb county, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of William Wright against William D. Brown, [illegible] Brown, as the property of [illegible] is transferred to Henry [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Groceries.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

A. M. LEWIN & CO., 49 Peachtree street, corner of Wheat, 78 Whitehall street, have a large and assorted stock of CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Toilet Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Crackers, Canned Fruits, Soups, Puddings, Meats and Fish, Chocolates, Nuts, Raisons, Almonds, Candles, Minced Meats, Apple Butter, Currant Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Mustards, Catsup, Olives, etc., etc. Articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

An immense stock of delicious Wines and Champaigns, Cigars and Cigarettes, which they will sell at the Greatest Bargains. Call and price our Goods before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible]

Carpets.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE now in our CARPET STORE as fine a line of

Tapestry Brussels, 3 Plys Ingrain, and Cheap Carpets

Floor Oil Cloths of all widths,

Oil Shades, Lace Curtains

as ever found in any carpet house in the south. Lambrequins and Cornice made to order.

All of the above Goods now offered at less prices than even before, by

nov3-d2t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Church Directory.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Washington and Mitchell streets Rev A T Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M and at 7 15 P M by the pastor. Baptism at night. Seats free to visitors and strangers

EVANS CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets. Rev W C Dunlap, pastor in charge. Preaching at 11 A M and at 7 P M by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:00 P M. This is the last sunday of the conference year.

SIXTH METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH junction Peachtree street and Merritts avenue. Rev W C Dunlap, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A M by Rev J J Ford and at 7:00 P M, by Rev Jacob Quillian. Sunday school at 9 A M. Prayer meeting weekly on Thursday night

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER WALton and Forsyth streets, Rev Dr Gwin, pastor. Regular services at 10:30 A M and 7:15 P M. Sunday school at 9:30 A M. The public, and especially strangers in the city, cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER GILmer and Bell streets, Rev V C Norcross pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and 7 P M, by Rev J R Reeves. Sunday school at 3 P M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, JONES AVENUE Rev J S Reeves, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and at 6:45 P M by Rev V C Norcross.

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORner Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. W. A. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and 7 P M, by Dr J E Evans. Love feast at 9: 0 A M

Anniversary of the Sabbath school in the afternoon, beginning at 2:00 P M, sharp.

TRINITY (METHODIST) CHURCH, CORNER Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev W F Cook pastor. There will be communion service and church conference at 11:00 A M No services at night, Sunday school at 9:00 A M.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL, LUCKIE STREET, REV T H Timmons pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor. Communion services at 7:00 P M. Sunday school at 9 A M. Young men's prayer meeting at 3 00 P M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night, Strangers invited to attend.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, REV. DR. Harrison, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 A M and 7:15 P M, by the pastor. Class meeting at 9 A M. Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Y M C A PRAYER MEETINGS, HALL 68 Whitehall street. Prayer meetings as follows: Y M C A Hall at 4:00 P M. Subject—"Without haste—without rest." At the Atlanta Benevolent Home, at 2:30. Jail at 2:30. Surgical Institute at 2:30. The hall will be comfortably heated. Strangers especially invited.

New Advertisements.

New Militia District.

ELECTION NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the HONORABLE COURT OF ORDINARY OF SAID COUNTY: The undersigned commissioners, appointed by said court, upon the petition of J. M. Bryant, William Avery, J. M. Baker, Dr. J. C. Tucker, G. W. Adams, M. O. Thompson and others, to lay out and define the lines of a new militia district in said county, have performed that duty, and beg leave to report and recommend that a new militia district be formed; commencing at the point where the Sandtown road crosses the militia district line, being the land line between land lots Nos. 169 and 184 of the 14th district of originally Henry, and running thence along said road in a westwardly direction to the Campbell county line; thence north and northwestwardly with the meanderings of said county line to the Chattahoochee river; thence up the Chattahoochee river to Mayson and Turner's ferry; thence along the Mayson and Turner ferry road toward Atlanta to the land line between lands lots numbers 176 and 177 of said district: thence due south along the land lines to the Sandtown road, the beginning point; to be known as Militia district No. 1289, (Adamsville district). All south of the said Sandtown road to be known as the old 479th (Bryant's) Militia district. We further recommend that the court house for the new 1289th militia district be located at Adamsville and that the court house for the old 479th Militia district be removed from Stove's court ground to Bryant's Cross-roads, and that both be made voting precincts.

Given under our hands and seals this, Nov. 11th, 1876.

T. A. KENNEDY,
J. C. TUCKER,
A. D. WIMBERLY,
Commissioners.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY, CHAMBERS, November 25, 1876

The foregoing report is approved, and it is ordered that the proceedings be entered on the minutes of this court.

It is further ordered that an election for one justice of the peace and two constables, for the new 1289th district, G. M., be held at Adamsvill; and also for one justice of the peace and two constables, for the 479th militia district be held at Bryant's cross roads, on Saturday, January 6, 1877 being the regular election day for justices of the peace and constables throughout the state.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton County.

A true extract from the minutes of said court.

JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk.

dec3-d1t&w4w

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. L. Hubbard & Co., has this day been dissolved. Either member is authorized to collect amounts due the late firm.

W. L. HUBBARD,
J. R. MERCHANT.

December 1, 1876

The undersigned will continue business at the stand lately occupied by W. L. Hubbard & Co., and solicit a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm

dec3-1t MERCHANT & MOSELEY.

Copartnership Notice.

HAVING associated Mr. T. R. Bostwick of Florida, with me under the firm name of Landrum & Bostwick, we will continue the retail grocery business at No. 80 Peachtree street, with increased facilities

All persons indebted to me will please call at once and settle as those having bills against me will present them for payment.

While thanking my friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on me, I solicit for the new firm a continuance of the same.

dec3 d1t S. H. LANDRUM.

Festival!

THE FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH WILL GIVE A FESTIVAL Next TUESDAY NIGHT at 188 Decatur Street.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

Dec3-2t

NOTICE.

State of Georgia, Fulton county. Present, the Honorable O Peeples, J. S. C., A. C.

Washington Strozier vs. Victoria Strozier. } Libel for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, and the allegations of the bill in this case, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of counsel, ordered, that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, or that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. It is further ordered, that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months. Done in open Court.

E. A. ANGIER, Att'y pro libel't.

A true extract from the minutes this 29th of November, 1876.

JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.

dec3—1lamam

$722,243. ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS. Greatest Single Number Prize Drawing that ever took place in the United States. By authority of an act of the Legislature the drawings will take place in Public at Cheyenne, Wy. Positively, Dec. 15, 1876, to be drawn the 15th and 20th of each month [illegible]

Humphreys' Specifics.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money, averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	50
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants	50
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	50
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	50
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	50
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	50
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	50
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache Vertigo	50
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	50
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	50
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	50
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions	1 00

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

☞ These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. For Sale by all Druggists.

COLLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

$20. $50, $100, $200, $500

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free. oct11—deod1w

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, Nov'ber 19, 1876, 10.56 a m.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
No. 1 Noon Mail and Pass'ger Train—Out		
Atlanta		12:35 p m
West Point	4:28	
No. 2 Evening Mail and Pass. Train—In		
West Point		10:56 a m
Atlanta	3:10	
No. 3 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—Out		
Atlanta		4:30 p m
West Point	11:30	
No. 4 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—In		
West Point		2:00 a m
Atlanta	8:50	
No. 5 Day Freight Train—Outward.		
Atlanta		7:00 a m
West Point	5:30	
No. 6. Day Freight Train—Inward.		
West Point		8:00 a m
Atlanta	3:50	

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent

Georgia Railroad Schedul[e]

[illegible] SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1876.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 00 a m
Leaves Atlanta	8 00 a m
Arrives Atlanta	4 00 p m
Arrives Augusta	4 00 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives Atlanta	6 50 a m
Arrives Augusta	7 15 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 20 p m
Leaves Covington	5 20 a m
Arrives [illegible]	7 50 a m
[illegible]	7 55 p m

Atlanta & Richmond

AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

COMMENCING

Sunday, October 8th, 1876

Only One Change between Atlanta and New York.

LEAVE ATLANTA

4:55 p. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:30 a. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

ARRIVE ATLANTA:

10:15 a. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:10 p. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

Express Passenger Trains going East make close connections at Danville for Lynchburg, Washington, and all Eastern Cities, and at Richmond for Washington and all Eastern cities, arriving at all points East, by either line.

Ten Hours in Advance

of trains leaving Atlanta, in the evening, by any other line.

Express Passenger Trains West make connections at Richmond and Danville with trains leaving New York at 6:05 p. m., arriving in Atlanta

Nine Hours in Advance

of any other line.

Entire Trains, including SLEEPERS and PARLOR CARS, will run through to Richmond without change. Day Coach and Sleeping Car between Richmond and New York without change. Passengers holding through tickets be entitled to privilege of Parlor cars without extra charge.

JOHN B. PECK,
oct10—dtf Superintendent.

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

[illegible] WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first-class [illegible] their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of this celebrated Academy. [illegible] thoroughness in every department of [illegible], Mt. de Chantal ranks [illegible] [illegible] those [illegible] their recreation hours. The purity of [illegible] correctness of pronunciation acquired [illegible] attention have been a subject of [illegible] native Parisian. The renown for the [illegible] in music is so wide spread as to have [illegible] Academy almost a national one. One [illegible] particular, that should recommend Mt. de C[hantal] to the sensible parent, is the influence [illegible] form the pupils to views and habits [illegible] and to render them really [illegible] women of society in after years. [illegible] dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the [illegible] rates of board and tuition [illegible] [illegible] secure to the school as large [illegible] a patronage in the future as it has [illegible] the past. [illegible]

Daily Constitution

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1876.

AN INTERLUDE.

Candidly speaking, we are disappointed. Under the heading above quoted it was our intention to swim out into the sea of rhetoric in search of something worthy of the delicious presence of Indian summer. The days that we dreamed over the possibilities of an article combining the delightful haziness of the autumn season with the crisp brightness of winter have fled. Ice, and snow, and biting frost have taken their place. The leaves that were variegated have taken on a sadder hue, and we should not be surprised to learn that the returns from the three distracted states had been similarly affected. We weary of politics, but it is far better to discuss politics in a close warm room, where there is no opportunity for intimidation, than to stand on a crossing where four gales meet, and tell the news to a delinquent subscriber. Candidly, we anticipated no such weather. Our thoughts were of the autumn leaves, gathered by the hands of industrious and tasteful maidens for the purpose of parlor ornamentation. Our thoughts ran upon the hazy distances left by the dim perspective of summer, when, lo! the winter came upon us with a flurry and a flutter, sending desultory flakes of snow into the eager, rosy faces of the children, and congealing in a most vexatious manner, the water pipes of some of our most prominent and popular citizens.

It was our intention, falling into the lachrymose mood of our most orthodox poets, to follow the fair foot steps of Indian summer across the gorgeously carpeted plains of autumn; but, alas! winter has nipped us in the bud. While we have been endeavoring to solve the political problem—toying with Ruger and flinging an occasional shaft at Sheridan — the season has changed, and winter is upon us. After all, it is not a wholly desolate season. The crisp air that smites us in the face as with a knife, is bracing. It brings health and energy to our plague beleaguered cities on the sea coast, and calls up cheering and inspiring visions of Santa Claus. It is the season of gifts—the season of holidays—the time for charity. Let us be content.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the comptroller of the currency is one of the most interesting of the year's crop. It is essentially a bank document. It argues that side of the case in a sly way. It shows that the banks have paid the government $72,253,071 in taxes. For the last fiscal year they paid $10,058,122 to the state and local authorities, and $7,317,531 more to the United States. The national banks of Georgia paid in 1875 $29,023 to the United States and $45,790 to the state. The comptroller thinks that the tax burdens are becoming too great to be borne. Within the past two years 71 banks, and since the organization of the system 207 banks, have gone into voluntary liquidation, "chiefly," says the comptroller, "on account of excessive taxation." This statement should be taken with a grain of allowance. During the last year fewer banks were organized than in any previous year since 1869, and a large number of banks are preparing to retire from the system to engage in private banking.

The comptroller submits for the first time a report of the losses of the national banks. The losses for the six months ending March 1, 1876 were $6,501,169 and for the six months ending September 1, 1876 they were $13,217,856 —a total of $19,819,025 in a single year. The banks of New York city were compelled to shoulder $6,873,780 of the amount. The New Orleans banks lost $519,701. Four banks in Georgia lost $40,288 in the first six months, and ten banks lost in the last six months $120,270 in bad debts. The Alabama banks lost $62,038, and those of South Carolina $103,866. The comptroller says that the banks hold large amounts of doubtful debts that have not been charged off, and that the losses of the ensuing year will nearly equal those of the past year. The banks, however, are strong, and no serious trouble is apprehended.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the repeal of the provision imposing a tax upon bank deposits and also of the one requiring the affixing of a two-cent stamp upon each bank-check. The latter nuisance certainly should be removed.

GRANT is reckless to the last. He has gone out of his way to discredit the statements made in the letter of Gordon and Hampton to Ruger. We have no doubt it will be made to appear finally that the federal troops have been bulldozed by "a person" and other vile incendiaries. Probably the president can tell us who burned Hampton's house. It seems to us that such a deed would just fit the conscience of a carpet-bagger.

THE claims of the radical papers as to the next house being close are simply absurd. They know it will not be close. The latest and most reliable statements show that 154 democrats and 136 republicans have been elected. New Hampshire elects three members next March. The democratic majority will not be less than seventeen and may be twenty.

ESTIMATES of the cotton crop, says the New Orleans Times, were recently made by twenty-six New Orleans factors and twenty-nine buyers. The factors' estimates averaged 4,166,000 bales, and the buyer's estimates 4,237,000 bales. The lowest estimate was 4,000,000 and the highest 4,500,000.

ULYSSES G. says there is not a single instance on record where the military had intimidated a single state. Oh, dear no. Sheridan, Ruger and "a person" are perfect lambs. The man who says they would intimidate a state ought to be kept from his lager beer for seven weeks.

HIS "excellency," the president, says that General Ruger made no pledges to Gordon and Hampton. "A person" [illegible] the one who did the [illegible]

[illegible] all, General Ruger didn't re[illegible] the Edgefield members. The [illegible] politicians seem to be getting [illegible] conservative.

[illegible] has disgusted Hamilton [illegible] look for a complete revo[illegible] among the little [illegible]

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES AND HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Our people need no proof of the hollow pretences of the republican party, and it is simply confirmation to look back for a few months and compare the statements made by their leaders with the acts of the party to-day. Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance contained the following language about the south:

> The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the southern states attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole union in the progressive recovery from the effects of the war.
>
> Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of the government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the south most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon the distinctions of race or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous.
>
> The welfare of the south alike with that of every other part of the country depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration and to capital, but laborers will not go and capital will not venture where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance and distraction. Apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the southern states can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all; recognition without reserve or exception.

If the condition of the southern states attracted the attention and commended the sympathy of the people of the whole union then, what should be said now? Three of these states are to-day as helpless and prostrate as any conquered province under the sun—preyed upon by thieves, and throwing off the robbers by constitutional means at the ballot box only to find the administration ready with the United States army to back up rotten state governments and shock the whole union with lawless acts and violence, simply to secure votes for Mr. Hayes for president, and retain possession of those states. If Gov. Hayes spoke as a statesman then, and was in truth, and in fact, in earnest, why is he to-day silent when men are disgracing the American people in Columbia, Tallahassee and New Orleans, and putting at defiance the constitution and laws of this government? Apprehension and alarm *has* taken the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life; for there is an evident determination on the part of the radicals to rule or ruin this country. They claim the privilege, as one of the results of the war, to rob and plunder the south; and not satisfied with this they propose to deprive our people of the only remedy they have—the ballot box, and to set up in opposition to their will, the wishes and mandates of as vile a set of officials as ever disgraced a country. It was charged during the late campaign that Mr. Hayes would be but a figure head if elected and that Grant and the ring who have run the government for eight years in their own interest would use him just as they pleased. Who doubts it now when we compare what he said in his letter of acceptance with the acts of those who are using all the means of the government to override public opinion, and give him the reins of power? By his silence he gives consent to all that has been said or done. How hopeless are our prospects for peace to-day on the terms proposed! There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded, as they have been in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana since the election. The administration is disregards by the constitutiol rights of the people, because it does not wish an enduring peace. It hopes to keep the waters muddy that the party may pilfer and steal all that is left in these states. We have one consolation—there is little left to be stolen.

NEAR AT HAND EVENTS.

The present week will surely be a red-hot one in this country. To-morrow at noon the forty-fourth congress will be reassembled, with the forty-fifth in the background. A discussion of "the situation" will be in order from the start. The speakership matter will doubtlessly be quietly and decently settled in caucus, and immediately afterwards will come up the grave questions connected with the succession. The facts of Columbia, Tallahassee and New Orleans are to be officially determined that the truth of history may be vindicated, and this week should witness the beginning of a congressional investigation at each of the three scenes of scheming villany.

It is plain that congress will not be overburdened with routine business. It will not probably be in a condition to discuss other questions to advantage; and we are not surprised by various propositions for putting such questions over to the new congress. The board for the reorganization of the army, for example, will recommend that the subject in its charge be so treated. In other words, the decks are being cleared for a grand political struggle.

Soon after congress has been convened and the great constitutional lawyer, U. S. G., has officially explained "the present condition of affairs in the southern states" to a wondering and disgusted world, will come "the first Wednesday in December," which is, for the first time, the real day of the presidential election. In former times when the people were entrusted with the choice of a president, December's first Wednesday was the day of a stiff and cumbersome formality; but now, when the patent contrivances known as returning boards have usurped the powers of the people, the first Wednesday of winter is awaited with almost painful anxiety.

Let no one, however, be cast down if the conspirators succeed in manufacturing a prima facie case for Hayes in the three disputed states. It would be only a prima facie case, and little good would it do them. The forty-fourth congress is the court of last resort, and in it the people will have a good square chance. The triumph of the people in no wise depends upon the returning boards. The house of representatives can not be bulldozed, and our big rooster will yet appear, and no one shall make him afraid. The conspirators will lose ground from this time, and on the fourth of March they will disappear to the relief and great joy of the whole people! Speed the day.

WE have not observed that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the eminent polo chieftain, has promoted his Washington correspondent. It seems almost useless for genius to connect itself with a daily newspaper. It is never recognized.

GRANT is engaged in defending Ruger from the statements made by General Gordon and Wade Hampton. This is undoubtedly premature. Grant should [illegible] until Ruger denies the statements [illegible]

[illegible] New Orleans [illegible]

OUR MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

On Wednesday next the election for mayor, one alderman, and five councilmen is to be held. There has been so much excitement for the past month over the presidential question that the time for our city election has nearly come around and but little has been said about it. We have so good a ticket in the field that we need not fear opposition. Dr. N. L. Angier is the democratic nominee for mayor, and all our people know him to be a good man, one who will discharge his whole duty in this important office. Mr. M. T. Castleberry, the democratic nominee for alderman, is a very capable man, who has been elected to the council whenever he would accept the office He has always given satisfaction in official positions. Mr. M. E. Maher, of the 1st ward, Captain G. J. Dallas, of the 2d ward, Mr. J. M. Boice, of the 3d ward, Captain C. K. Maddox, of the 4th ward, and Col. J. W. English, of the 5th ward, are the regular nominees for councilmen, and they are men who will discharge their duties properly and go far towards making an efficient board. Our citizens should pay attention to registration, as this has been almost entirely neglected, and unless they turn out and register we will have the election determined by a few men and be in danger of having a rush on the last day. Let all our citizens register to-morrow so that they can vote on Wednesday if they so desire. Water commissioners are also to be elected and it would be well to keep this in mind, as the duties to be performed by them are very important.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In our opinion the time has arrived when the people of Georgia may, with great propriety, take into consideraton the matter of revising and remodeling our present state constitution. The subject has been widely and fully discussed by the newspapers of the state and has been a fruitful source of debate in the general assembly, and it is scarcely necessary to elaborately argue the question here. Heretofore, for various reasons, we have opposed the movement, and our opposition, we make no doubt has been in some degree instrumental in postponing the matter. We were moved to this course mainly because we believed there were no defects in our organic law that could not be remedied by the provisions of the present constitution. We are convinced now that these provisions are inadequate, and we are certain moreover, that the people of the state now desire a convention.

It has been almost positively demonstrated that it is well-nigh impossible to make any improvement in our present constitution in the manner provided by that instrument. The changes needed are too numerous to be made with the cumbrous machinery provided by the organic law. The convention should be composed of the best and wisest men in our state—men who will not be governed by spite or prejudice in revising and remodeling our organic law. The times are ripe for the movement, and we should be glad to see it once more made the subject of general discussion by our state exchanges.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE president of Yale voted for Hayes, and the president of Harvard, so 'tis stated, voted for Tilden.

A president who can name his successor at the point of the bayonet may be said to transmit his power by sharp practice.

A New York paper is responsible for the statement that several freshmen are endeavoring to enter the electoral college.

MATRIMONIAL infecilities are increasing to such an extent in New York city that they form the burden of the business of some of the courts

DURING the past twenty years the British government has added 617 ships to its navy. It has sold 110, broken up 125, and 31 have been lost.

WE cannot tell what the presidential contest may lead to. Next spring a returning board may take the place of the scorer in base ball matches."

TIME was when England could wink and disturb the serenity of nations. Now she seems only fit to sit still and count the kinks in the tail of the Russian bear.—New York Express.

THE South Carolina canvassers think their Moses rushing in the bull-dozers is in striking contrast to the ancient Moses dozing in the bull rushes.—Boston Herald

GOV. HAYES is perfectly tranquil. Nobody who could see him feeding his pigs with a wooden fork would ever believe that he is the man who has 166 votes in the electoral college Brooklyn Argus.

THE secretary of the treasury has directed the destruction of $521,716 in the outstanding legal tenders, that being 80 per cent of the circulation issued to national banks during the present month.

IT is understood that the democratic "organ" to be established in this city will be edited by Manton Marble and Mr. Chamberlayne. late of the New York World.—Washington Star.

DISAPPOINTED genius still cheers itself with the reflection that, although it may never tread the dizzy heights of fame, it can at least buy a mallet and a peck of potatoes and practice polo.—Brookly Argus.

THE New Orleans Times says: The orange crop, notwithstanding the drought in some localities, is unusually large. They are lower in price than they have ever been known. On the trees they sell at $5 a thousand, and even for less."

IN regard to the report that General Butler has been retained by the democrats in the pending presidential contest, he has telegraphed to the New England associated press agent in New York city: "Not one word of truth in the story, or a suggestion of the facts, as usual."

AN English grammar was recently found by accident in the New York Herald office and all the editorial staff gathered about it and debated as to what it might be. It was finally concluded that it must be "some ould warruk on haythen mythology, bedad!"

AN Englishman has invented and patented a boot which has a lamp and a boiler for generating steam located in the heel. Small rubber pipes lead from the boiler to different parts of the body and limbs. The invention is designed especially for stagedrivers but it should be very serviceable for Artic explorers.

THE goddess of liberty of South Carolina appeals to Chamberlain for information in vain. His stereotyped reply is, "See Dennis." She searches the calendar of divinities for the name of Dennis, and, not finding it, comes to the conclusion that Dennis is a sort of transmogrified Mrs Harris.—Brooklyn Argus.

"GEN. GRANT takes the deepest interest in all scientific questions," says a recent writer. Evolution, for instance, as manifested in the conversion of a Tilden majority into one for Hayes. The strength of materials, for another example, as in calculating how great a strain our constitution and governmental system will stand.—Exchange.

E. W. M. MACKEY, the speaker of rump ligislature of South Carolina, is not a negro as stated in some of the journals yesterday, but a white man, a nephew of Judge Mackey, who has been frequently named as opposed to Chamberlain. The speaker, Mackey, is from Charleston, where he has been a trial justice. He is adroit, educated and capable. His competitor for the speakership was a colored man.

IF there was anything in the presidential muddle on which to base a reasonably well founded fear of trouble, the gold barometer would be heard from. Nothing is more sensitive. Yet on the 29th the gold market fell to 108¾, touching the lowest point reached since 1873, and indicating a profound calm in the money center.

THE Gazetta d'Italia says that Cardinal Antonelli's keys and papers were taken possession of by order of the pope before any of the cardinal's family could get at them. It appears that he had lately burned a number of letters supposed to be compromising to himself, but there are some left (several of which are in a woman's handwriting) which disclose political [illegible]

[illegible] Several of the churches in Paris [illegible]

ing canes, have long been complained of as irreligious nuisances. Do your duty, girls. Assume the cause of the poor. Hand a contribution box about among these young men, and they will scatter as quickly as if some man at a near saloon had offered to treat the crowd.

REPUBLICAN politicians are beginning to think seriously of going back on negro suffrage in the states, as they have in the District of Columbia. This is altogether because they see that the long career of robbery of the southern states, which the negro population at last finds affects them as it does white men, is turning the negro vote against them. The Ohio State Journal, the home organ of Hayes, says: "The fair thing to do should the present democratic terrorism and intimidation in the south be perpetuated, would be to count out the blacks entirely in the basis of representation, in which case the south would lose fifty electoral votes and fifty representatives in congress." A similar proposition is made by the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THERE is said to be danger that New York and the country will lose the best services of Senator Conkling this winter. Thomas Murphy, who has recently seen the senator, reports that his illness has been very serious; that in consequence of it he has lost a good deal of his vitality; he stoops considerably, and has one of his eyes nearly closed. Senator Conkling has had a long, honorable and brilliant career in public life, but Mr. Murphy does not believe that his condition will allow him to take as prominent a part in politics as heretofore.—Brooklyn Union, rep.

WHEN Zach Chandler telegraphed to Stearns, of Florida—"Florida must be made republican; troops and money will be furnished"—the editor of the Bowling Green Pantagraph, swelled up brimful of honest indignation, and called violently on his muse to fill him brimful of direct cruelty from top to toe, with samples of the most forcible English and "raging iambics," and the following is what relieved him:

> Curses on thee, thou lone Pariah,
> Dastard gouty Chandler;
> Blistered be thy tongue, Zachariah,
> Thou old bloated Michigander.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican is again favored with advance copies of Tupper's new poems. In one he touchingly alludes to the situation in the following graceful and pathetic lines:

> Who knoweth who is president?
> Doth that mo tal live whose
> Comprehensive conception can tell who?
> Nixy, my boy, for the returns haven't turned out
> The result of the elective franchise privileges;
> Neither hath the court decided
> Which is what in the constitutional provisions.
> Therefore, be wise, oh man.
> And pull down thy vest with patience;
> Yea wipe off thy chin with courage,
> For the day cometh when thou shalt know
> Which is which, and by what majority.

A ROMANTIC marriage to place in Newark N. J., a few days ago. The bride is a wealthy Texan widow of about 52 years, and the groom, an employee in the Communipaw stock yards, is only 22, while the wedding is said to have been the immediate result of the lady's use of her leap year privilege, and that after less that 24 hours' acquaintance. The bride owns extensive cattle ranches, and about two weeks ago was obliged to visit the Communipaw cattle yards on business. While there she was attacked by an infuriated steer, which rushed at her, and was only prevented from fatally injuring her by the presence of Gustave Rimisch, who seized the brute by the horns and enabled the lady to escape. On the following day he received a note requesting him to call on her at the Metropolitan hotel, where she proposed to him and was accepted. They were married at the residence of the groom's sister, and immediately started southward The groom has been extremely poor, while the bride is understood to posess immense wealth. She was in early life a New England schoolmistress, but went south immediately after her first marriage.

JOHN JENKINS' SERMON.

> The minister said last night, says he,
> "Don't be afraid o' givin';
> If your life ain't nothin' to other folks,
> Why what's the use of livin'?"
> And that's what I say to wife, says I,
> There's Brown, the mis'rable sinner,
> He'd sooner a beggar would starve than give
> A cent toward buyin' a dinner.
>
> I tell you our minister's prime, he is,
> But I couldn't quite determine,
> When I heard him a-givin' it right and left,
> Just who was hit by his sermon
> Of course there couldn't be no mistake
> When he talked of long winded prayin',
> For Peters and Johnson they sot and scowled
> At every word he was sayin'.
>
> And the minister he went on to say,
> "There's various kinds o' cheatin',
> And religion's as good for every day
> As it is to bring to meetin'.
> I don't think much of a man that gives
> The Lord Amens at my preachin',
> And spends his time the to lowin' week
> In cheatin' and over reachin'."
>
> I guess that dose was bitter enough
> For a man like Jones to swaller;
> But I notice he didn't open his mouth,
> Not once, after that, to holler.
> Hurrah, says I, for the minister—
> Of course I said it quiet—
> Give us some more of this open talk,
> It's very refreshin' diet.
>
> Just then the minister says says he,
> "And now I've come to the fellers
> Who've lost his shower by usin' their friends
> As sort o' moral umbrellas.
> Go home," says he, "and find your faults,
> Instead of huntin' your brothers';
> Go home," he says, "and wear the coats
> You've tried to fit for others."
>
> My wife she nudged and Brown he winked,
> And there was lots o' smilin',
> And lots o' lookin' at our pew;
> It sot my blood a bilin'
> Says I to myself, our minister
> Is gettin' a little bitter;
> I'll tell him when meetin's out, that I
> Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

KEEPS SAKE.

> Two little baby boys I own;
> The elder scarcely walks alone;
> His sunny hair and large brown eyes,
> His earnest look of sweet surprise.
> His funny ways and joyous about
> I could not tell you all about
> If I should try a year.
>
> He creeps so fast to catch his toys,
> And then he sets up such a noise;
> His horse and dog and book and bell
> He throws them all about pell-mell.
> Oh Mother Goose, if you could see
> This little boy, so full of glee,
> Your sides would ache, I fear.
>
> He watches with a rueful face
> The baby who usurps his place.
> My darling boy, your little "nose
> Had to be broken," I suppose
> 'Tis very odd sometimes the way
> You love your "bubber" in your play.
> And bring a smile or tear.
>
> In hammock low among the trees,
> Rocked back and forth by passing breeze,
> The baby swings, and coos to see
> The gentle rustle of the tree,
> The lights and shades, the leaves that fall,
> The sunshine brooding over all—
> 'Tis Indian summer here.
>
> Way overhead, in the blue sky,
> The downy clouds flit softly by.
> A lullaby fair nature sings,
> And through the air its music rings;
> My little one falls fast asleep,
> As sun and shadow o'er him creep.
> His mother watching near.
>
> Two baby boys! a God of love
> Sends us a gift from Heaven above;
> And like the shifting rainbow bright,
> Tinging the drifting clouds with light,
> Their souls, so fine and sweet shine out,
> Breaking through mists of grief and doubt,
> And make my pathway clear
> —Boston Transcript.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's Lake George Project.

A report having been published in the Washington Sunday Herald to the effect that Mrs. A. T. Stewart had purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity of Lake George, on which she proposed to erect a summer residence which would eclipse anything of the kind in the world, to be inclosed by a park of such surpassing beauty that even the fairies would pause in wonder and admiration at the sight of it, and at which estate she proposed to bring together all of her most intimate friends for continued seasons of feasting and banqueting, a World reporter called on ex-Judge Hilton yesterday to ascertain whether or not the statement were true. Judge Hilton said that it was true, with the exception that the proposed location of this marvellous residence was in the moon and not on this mundane sphere. The house was to be of solid gold, with trimmings of diamonds. The hallway was to be paved with emeralds, in token of the late A. T. Stewart's native land; and the whole edifice was to be perfumed by the breath of angels, imported expressly for the purpose at lavish expense. No housekeeper has yet been decided upon but Queen Victoria has an offer of several hundred thousand dollars per day under her consideration, and there is every probability of her acceptance. He also added that the report that he had purchased Mrs. Stewart's interest in the business of her late husband for the sum of $25,000,000 was entirely true—just as much so as the rest of the story.

—Mr. J. C. Harris, formerly of the Savannah News, is now connected editorially with the Atlanta CONSTITUTION. Mr. H. is an accomplished journalist, and his accession to the editorial corps of the CONSTITUTION, already strong, places it still further to the front among the foremost of southern journals.—Carroll County Times.

— Robert Buchanan [illegible] Thomas Carlyle with the [illegible]

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

THE HOME LIFE OF SOME OF THE COUNTRY'S NOTABLE MEN.

The Social Season, and the Prospective Ball at the White House.

A gossipy correspondent writing from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial says: Near what is known as the Fourteenth street circle live several of our prominent statesmen. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and Edmunds, of Virginia, the latter commonly called the "Great Objector," occupy houses built on a part of what was the lawn of Charles Hill's beautiful farm, and named, on account of its elevated position, Highland Place. They are very plain—nay, Walnut Hills, Clifton or Avondale would call them very shabby houses. Two story and mansard, constructed of brick, with little or no ornamentation. Their furnishing is in good taste, and there are several exquisite paintings and articles of *vertu* in each of them. The most attractive gem in Senator Bayard's house is his daughter Kate, one of the most graceful young girls in society. She is a universal favorite, and her cherry face and *debonnaire* manner make her eagerly sought after for social gatherings Senator Bayard has eleven children. Mrs. Bayard is rarely in society, but she has the happiness of being the center of a large circle of loving friends. Opposite these houses, at the intersection of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues and Fourteenth street, is the comfortable home of Senator Morrill, of Vermont. He is a tall, handsome man, and like the others named rejoices in a family each of whom are very popular in the social world. His house is a three-story brick, quite deep, with windows on the three streets named. A patch of grass runs around the house, and on it are urns and vases of flowers. He drives a plain family carriage, with handsome Vermont horses.

GEN. SCHENCK AT HOME.

Across at the other corner is a brown stone front, New York built house, with plate-glass windows shrouded in white linen. On the side looking out on Fourteenth street are two bay windows, one belonging to the parlor and the other to the dining room. In the latter, occupying a spacious arm chair, and reading the papers, may be seen at any hour of the morning General Schenck, who looks quite reconciled to the situation, and has grown ruddy and fat off "roast beef and London stout." He will spend the winter here with his daughters, who, although not handsome, are reckoned the cleverest and wittiest among our American belles. At parties they are always surrounded by the most eligible beaux in the room, and during their receptions are remarkable for the vast number of agreeable men and women they bring together in their elegant rooms.

A square down, on the corner of K and Fourteenth streets, is the home of Senator Robertson, of South Carolina. He is in the furnished house of Dr. Stearns, of Boston, and lives like a nabob, as do all of the senators from the south. He drives fine horses, drawing stylish carriages, and of the latter he has several, entertains delightfully, and Mrs. Robestson always has with her two or more beautiful girls. Along K street, near Thirteenth, is the home of Senator John Sherman, called "Long John." The house was built before the war by a Mr. Stubbs, and cost six thousand dollars; at the time, the now beautiful Franklin square, which stands opposite, was a waste, used as a play-ground for children, and afterward as a camping-ground for Butterfield's 12th New York regiment. This house is narrow, but three rooms deep, furnished with great elegance, though nothing to indicate the excessive wealth which the press are accustomed to bestow on Senator Sherman. Mrs. Sherman is one of the best among good women, and her charitable deeds are without number. God has given them no children, but they have every season one or more of their nieces with them.

THURMAN'S SOCIAL SURROUNDINGS.

On Fourteenth street, between K and L streets, is the home of Senator Thurman and his son-in-law, Governor McCormick. About ten years ago these houses were erected and sold, one to Governor McCormick, who occupied it with his mother and sister (later marrying Miss Lizzie Thurman, those ladies returned to their home in the west). The other house was purchased by Mr. Bowen, member of congress, from South Carolina, who obtained considerable notoriety through his trial subsequent to his wedding with Mrs. Pettigru King, who was snubbed and, indeed, cut by all Charleston during her life on account of her marriage, and later followed by the "weeping *elite*," who turned on en masse to attend her funeral. Senator Thurman bought the house from Bowen, made a few alterations, and with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Cowles, took possession. Mrs. Thurman is a great invalid, and the drudgery of social life falls on Mrs. Cowles, who is quite a remarkable woman. As a conversationalist she is brilliant; thoroughly posted on all subjects, she is an agreeable element at the dinner table. She has extraordinary inventive genius, and an ironing machine she has patented promises to bring her in quite a fortune. Her talents as a housekeeper are too well known to need praise from me. I will only say that Senator Thurman's dinners are famous, and that no caterer is ever permitted to have a "finger in the pie." The house is plainly and comfortably furnished, and is the center of all that's best in the political and social world in Washington On Thursdays, the day set apart for the reception of senators, Mrs. Thurman and Mrs Cowles are aided in entertaining by Mrs. McCormick, who, while not possessing the versatile genius of Mrs. Cowles, is very gifted and strikingly handsome. From this you learn that within a stone's throw live all these in houses neither magnificent nor costly, these furnished with belongings not vulgar, ostentatious or worth thousands, but structures substantial, fitted up with taste and at a moderate expenditure, with here and there a rare picture, graceful statue, exquisite cabinet, and a hundred and one bric-a-brac, for the most part brought from the old world, where these people traveled intelligently and from which they brought artistic souvenirs rather than costly robes from Worth, dainty chapeaux from Visot, or a hundred things from "Bon Marche."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMING BALL.

I could write at a greater length, but one wearies of sameness, and I will conclude by telling that the social world is full of interest over the prospective ball at the White House, to be given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. Already the engineering to secure invitations has commenced, and many and bitter will be the heartburnings among the disappointed ones. The east room will be given up to dancing; the state dining room to supper, and the other rooms and corridors to reception and promenade. During Mr. Buchanan's administration the finest ball ever given was that to the Prince of Wales. Miss Lane received, assisted by Miss McCallister, of Philadelphia, now Madame Berghmans. There was a ball given by the same president to the Japanese ambassadors, the first ever sent to this country; among them was Japanese Tommy. Mrs. Lincoln, during the gloomy days of 1862,

> "When the air was full of
> Farewells to the dying
> And mourning for the dead"—

outraged public sentiment by giving a magnificent ball, which Mr. Lincoln opened with Mrs. Griffin, nee Carroll, and later Madame Countesse de Esterhazy. Mrs. Lincoln was justly and severely criticised for the thoughtless act, and the Rachaels throughout the land were slow in forgiving the woman who wanted dancing amid the horrors of war.

President Johnson gave a child's ball during his administration, and it was one of the most beautiful sights imaginable—east room, red room blue room corridors filled with elegantly dressed children, who floated airily through the dances to rhythmical music from the marine band, and Mrs. Johnson sat in the east room, in an arm-chair placed on a slight elevation, that she might enjoy the beautiful scene. She was a great invalid and rarely appeared at the receptions. She laughed heartily when her daughter, Mrs. Stover, directed her attention to the president doing the lancers with a little miss of seven years.

Except the wedding entertainment of Mrs. Sartoris and the reception of King Kalakaua, General and M[illegible]

deprecated, as it establishes an exclusion from the White House, which does not satisfy people so intensely democratic as ours. For myself, I think it entirely proper, and wish that no one might be admitted at levees without first presenting their visiting card, as was the rule at the English building on the centennial grounds. Now-a-days the word levee is a synonymous term with mob. As a rule, the crowd is well dressed, but here and there may be seen hackmen with their hats on, whips in hand, and that swagger, born of a knowledge that they are out of place, and that says as plainly as words, "I am as good as you are, and maybe better." Bootblacks and newsboys form part of these gatherings, which is all wrong, and will never be remedied until the card system is adopted. Respect for the chief magistrate and his wife, and for the guests, should make every one appear in at least clean, whole clothes, and with hats off.

THE MILLIONAIRE MURDERER.

Escaping the Hangman and Going Into Prison to Stay for Life.

From the Chicago Times.

PETERBORO', ONT., Nov. 22.—Think of a millionaire leaving his rich possessions and, accompanied by the officers of the law, boarding the train for the penitentiary there to remain for the term of his life! This morning James Ryan was taked from the jail here, put on board the early train by the sheriff and his constables, and conveyed to the provincial penitentiary in Kingston. He was found guilty of wife murder at the Peterboro' assizes in the 18th of October last and sentenced for death to-day. The executive at Ottawa, however, heard the prayer of almost the whole province as expressed through a petition asking for the merciful exercise of the executive power, and the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

Ryan in personal and real estate is worth, so it is estimated, $2,200,000. Twenty years ago when he was of age, his father, Patrick Ryan, now a millionaire of 70, gave him half a million in gold with which to start in business. James bought a large tannery, and by energy in business and the wise and profitable investment of his surplus capital soon doubled his father's gift to him. Eight years ago he married a highly accomplished young lady of Montreal, the daughter of a wealthy French firm of clothiers there. Everything he handled prospered, and he was regarded as the coming Dives of the Dominion. In 1857, when, owing to the panic, real estate was selling dirt cheap, he purchased largely in Chicago, St. Louis, New York and elsewhere, and obtained an interest in some property in Birkenhead, the chief ship building centre in the north of England, which brought him a handsome yearly income. He sold out his Chicago property in 1869, just before the great fire.

In the early part of this year, Mr. Ryan took to drinking. On the 8th of May he had an attack of delirium tremens. He fled from his house in the forenoon and took refuge from his imaginary pursuers in his tannery, hard by. Toward evening he sent a workman for a bottle of whisky, and having drank it felt nerved again, and returned home. He sat down in his parlor and called his young wife to him. She walked up to him and put her arm around his neck. Their two children, one seven and the other five years old, were in the room. Suddenly Ryan arose from his chair and stabbed his wife in the side. She staggered from the room into the hall and down the steps, and with a piercing cry fell dead on the lawn outside the front door.

The town constables arrested Ryan, sitting motionless in his chair. On being accused of killing his wife, he wept bitterly but made no answer. A long, thin-bladed knife, tinged at the sharp point with blood, was found on the carpet by his chair, and was recognized as a knife used by the tanners for preparing peltries.

The prisoner was duly committed for trial at the fall assizes, and on his trial was defended by three of the ablest nisi prius advocates at the Canadian bar. The defence was temporary insanity in plainer words, delirium tremens—and when that failed, the learned counsel made an effort to show that the deceased wife committed suicide in distraction at her husband's drunkenness. The suicide theory was abandoned before the close of the trial, however, and the prisoner was found guilty, after a trial extending over eighty hours, and sentenced to be hung to-day.

The jury recommended Ryan to mercy, and this recommendation being backed by a petition by this town at large, and by some of the most reputable physicians in the country, Mr. Blake, the minister of justice, advised the governor general to commute the sentence, as already stated.

Under the old English law a felon condemned to death became "attaint by the crown," and his property, like his body was forfeited to the crown. But that practice has been dropped, and Ryan's million and a quarter is invested with trustees, of whom his father is one, for the benefit of the two children.

Daniel Webster's Widow and Grandchildren Living.

The funeral services of Daniel Webster were conducted at Marshfield, and his widow continued to live there for two years afterward, when she removed to New York City, where she has resided ever since. On her arrival in the metropolis she began housekeeping in one of Mr. Astor's houses, on Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. There she remained until about five years ago when her health began to decline, and her brother, Mr. Daniel Leroy, of Twenty-third street, and other relatives and friends succeded in inducing her to give up the house and return to a quite dwelling in Fourth avenue, near Twentieth street, where she is still boarding. The old lady is now in her eightieth year, and is very feeble. During the past ten years she has not gone into society at all; but until six months ago she might have been seen every Sunday attending the services at Calvary Episcopal church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The friends and associates of the great orator who are still living never omit to pay their respects to his widow when they are visiting the city in which she lives, and the stirring scenes in which he bore so important a part are recalled and discussed.

There are five grandchildren living. These are Ashburton, a son of Colonel Fletcher Webster, so named in honor of Lord Ashburton, and the only known male relatives bearing the Webster name. Daniel, another son of Fletcher, died of consumption three years ago, contracted during the late war, and hastened to a fatal termination by a gunshot wound received in battle soon after his father was killed. Carrie, the sister of Ashburton and Daniel, is the wife of James Gedde-Day, and when not engaged in European travel lives with her mother on the homestead. These comprise all of Colonel Fletcher Webster's family. Julia, a sister of Fletcher, married an Appleton, and at her death of three children, the eldest of whom married into the Bonaparte family, and since resided in Paris. Mrs. Armstead, another of Mrs. Appleton's daughters, resides in New Jersey, and their brother is a lawyer in Chicago. Mrs. Alice Bridge Whipple, the late wife of the Rev. Geo. Whipple, of Brooklyn, whose funeral took place in this city on the 9th inst., was the niece of Daniel Webster. These are the remnants of the family.

About Hating.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill will or hard thoughts toward any one. What if that man has cheated you, or that woman has played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in your time of need, or that one, having won your utmost confidence your warmest love, has concluded that he or she prefers to consider or treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go home to that "undiscovered country." All who treat you wrongly now will be more sorry for it then than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief, can be. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurry and worry in the world, some hasty greetings and abrupt [illegible] and life will be over, and the injured and the injured will be told away, and are long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

—They count the [illegible]

Obituary.

Died, in the city of Atlanta, November 5th, THOMAS FLETCHER TOLBERT, from a pistol shot received from the hands of a fellow-man. He died after one hour and three-quarters of suffering. He breathed his last without a groan or struggle: one could not die with more ease; he fell asleep in the arms of death. Fletcher was born in Bartow county, Ga., November 7th, 1858, where he lived until he was five years old. Then his mother moved to Columbus, Ga., where she lived until Fletcher was fifteen years old, when she moved to Atlanta where Fletcher was so unexpectedly called away. He was not a member of the church, but we have all hopes to believe he was saved by faith in Jesus Christ. Before he died, he told his brother that Christ had saved him. He has gone, and left behind him a pious and devoted mother, three brothers and two sisters, to mourn their loss; but they mourn not as those who have no hope. May the Lord make the death of their brother a blessing to them, is the prayer of one of his friends, L. A. M.

> Sleep on, noble youth, sleep on;
> Thy absence we deeply mourn.
> Sleep on, loved one, sleep on;
> We miss thee at noonday, eve and morn.

Special Notices.

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Delia Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Rutledge and take cars to Newnan, Ga., and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE

RUPTURED

All persons suffering from this terrible calamity should avail themselves of the opportunity given them by the temporary presence in this city of

Dr. W. G. Crempien

and obtain his treatment without delay. He has opened an office at the

Calloway House,

BROAD STREET.

His method insures the patient the three leading points required by any ruptured man, Comfort, Security and Cure.

Dr. Crempien can give the best of references, having treated some of our best citizens in his previous two visits here.

Consultation Free

nov29–dtf-2dp tc,n,rm

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR RENT Dwelling House, corner of Forsyth and Grubb streets, immediately in rear of First Baptist Church, at present occupied by Mrs Harmon. Suitable for a first class boarding house, or for one or two families. Apply to A. C. & B. F. Wyly. dec3-dtf

FOR RENT—The "Bell Mansion," corner of Wheat and Collins streets. A large lot and elegant place. Price $75 00. G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent. dec3-d1t

FOR RENT One 12 room Brick Residence and large lot, all in good order, No. 99 Washington street. Price, $50 00 G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent. dec3-d1t

HAMMOCK'S RENT LIST.—No. 73 and 76 S. Forsyth, 20 rooms........$40 00
No. 206 Fair corner Formwalt, 6 rooms.... 21 00
No 214 S. Pryor, 8 rooms............ 25 00
No 66 S Peters 10 rooms............ 20 00
No 65 Pulliam, 5 rooms............ 20 00
No 89 Pulliam, 6 rooms............ 18 00
No 123 Frazier 3 rooms............ 8 00
No 105 Yonge, 3 rooms............ 10 00
No 10 Rhodes, 3 rooms............ 8 00
No 12 Rhodes, 3 rooms............ 8 00
No 8 Werner Avenue, 3 rooms............ 8 00
No 195 Hayne, 3 rooms............ 8 00
No 11 Markham, 3 rooms............ 8 00
Room up stairs, basement, etc., etc. 1t

FOR SALE.

TWO FINE TENNESSEE-RAISED HORSES—will draw double: all from same family, and all the same color. For sale at Jones' Livery Stable. dec3-2t

TO THE LADIES—The auction sale of human Hair Braids, Curls, Ladies Silks, Scarfs Belts, Hat Ornaments Fans and Jewelry, is postponed in consequence of the weather until Monday, December 4, 11 o'clock. Joyner & Ellis, Auctioneers. dec3-1t

BOARDERS—Can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished by addressing Box 208, P. O. dec3-1wk

TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS in a private family to rent to first-class tenants. Apply at 18½ Ivy street. dec3 1t

FOR RENT—A 7 room house on Whitehall street car line. Apply at No. 30 Whitehall or No 3 Capitol. dec3 1t

WANTED—A good cook and milker, male or female, for a private family. Apply at Franklin Printing House, Broad street. dec3-1t

FOR RENT—One storehouse No. 13 Whitehall street, next door to the Centennial building. Price, $50. G. W. Adair, real estate agent. dec3-1t

FOR RENT—One 6 room residence No. 3 Houston, newly renovated and painted Price, $40. Apply to John C. Evins at G. W. Adair's office. dec3-1t

FOR SALE—A pair of beautiful match ponies for sale very cheap, at 15½ Broad street Atlanta, Ga. dec3-1w

WANTED—A nice white girl, at No 110 Collins street. dec3 1t

WANTED TO RENT—One or two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to 179 Collins street.

HIDES WANTED—We still want 200,000 lbs Dry and Green Hides before January 1st, if to be had Will pay top prices. Sheek & Co. nov30—thur-sat&sun

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—A thorough practical manufacturer, who has worked in some of the best New England Factories, wants a situation as Superintendent of a Factory in a healthy location Best of reference Been south two years. Address Cotton Manufacturer, this office. nov28—d5t

WANTED—By a single woman, a situation in a private family, as housekeeper and seamstress. Terms reasonable References exchanged. Address S. E., Box 16, Albany, Ga. nov25-d8t

YOUNG MEN out of business can find lucrative and steady employment during the winter, by calling on or addressing Chas. Cruse & Co., Publishers Illustrated Weekly, 36 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. nov21—dtf

FOR RENT—Dwelling No. 180 South Forsyth street, containing 8 rooms; also, one other room over "Linen Store," No. 35 Whitehall street. W. P. Pattillo. oct29—dtf

FOR SALE—Three first-class second-hand Engines. One mounted and ready to go to work For sale cheap. C. H. Strong, corner Marietta and Broad streets. oct27—dtf

New Advertisements.

DeKalb Sheriff's Sales For January, 1877.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to wit:

Lot of land No. 121, in the 15th district of DeKalb county, containing 202½ acres, more or less. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb Superior court in favor of Wm. M. Stephenson vs. Henry C. Jones, administrator of Thomas Barnes, deceased, as the property of defendant.

Also, at the same time and place; about one hundred and twenty five bushels of corn; eight hundred bundles of fodder; ten bushels of cot[illegible] [illegible] Saker & Humphries mill, where the same will be delivered to the purchaser. Levied on by virtue of a distress warrant issued at instance of Saker & Humphries against Alfred Bagges, as defendant. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place, part or parcel of land lot No. 240, in the 15th district of DeKalb county, and known in the [illegible] as Villa lot No. 10, fronting [illegible] feet on the west side of north Ball street, [illegible] and running back 175 feet to [illegible] as shown [illegible] plat, except that [illegible] feet [illegible] plat, instead of thirty feet as surveyed. Levied on by virtue of and to satisfy a justice court fi fa issued from justice court 572d district G. M., Whitfield county, as the property of R. B. Haynes, in favor of Odis Jones against D. R. Haynes. Levy made by E. Jolley, L. C., and returned to me.

Also, at the same time and place, one hundred acres of land, more or less, being the south west half of lot No. [illegible] in the [illegible] district of DeKalb county by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from DeKalb superior court in favor of William Wright [illegible] [illegible]

Groceries.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

A. M. LEWIN & CO., 49 Peachtree street, corner of Wheat and 78 Whitehall street, have a large and well assorted stock of CHRISTMAS GROCERIES, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Syrups, Toilet Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, Crackers, Canned Fruits, Soups, Puddings, Meats and Fish, Chocolates, Nuts, Raisons, Almonds, Candies, Minced Meats, Apple Butter, Currant Jellies, Pickles, Sauces, Mustards, Catsup, Olives, etc., etc. Articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

An immense stock of delicious Wines and Champaigns, Cigars and Cigarettes, which they will sell at the Greatest Bargains. Call and price our Goods before purchasing elsewhere. 1t

Carpets.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE now in our CARPET STORE as fine a line of

Tapestry Brussels, 3 Plys Ingrain, and Cheap Carpets

Floor Oil Cloths of all widths,

Oil Shades, Lace Curtains,

as ever found in any carpet house in the south. Lambrequins and Cornice made to order.

All of above Goods now offered at less prices than even before, by

nov3-d3t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Church Directory.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Washington and Mitchell streets Rev A T Spalding pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A M and at 7 15 P M by the pastor. Baptism at night. Seats free to visitors and strangers

EVANS CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets, Rev W C Dunlap, pastor in charge. Preaching at 11 A M and at 7 P M by the pastor. Sunday school at 3:00 P M This is the last Sunday of the conference year.

SIXTH METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH junction Peachtree street and Merritt's avenue. Rev W C Dunlap, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A M by Rev J J Ford and at 7:00 P M, by Rev Ab Quillian, Sunday school at 9 A M Prayer meeting weekly on Thursday night

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER WALton and Forsyth streets, Rev Dr Gwin, pastor. Regular services at 10:30 A M and 7:15 P M Sunday school at 9:30 A M. The public, and especially strangers in the city, cordially invited to attend.

FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER GILmer and Bell streets, Rev V C Norcross pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and 7 P M, by Rev J R Reeves. Sunday school at P M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, JONES AVENUE Rev J R Reeves, pastor Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and at 6:45 P M by Rev V C Norcross.

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORner Bell and Hunter streets, Rev. W. A. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and 7 P M, by Dr J E Evans. Love feast at 9:00 A M

Anniversary of the Sabbath school in the afternoon, beginning at 2:00 P M, sharp.

TRINITY (METHODIST) CHURCH, CORNER Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev W F Cook pastor. There will be communion service and church conference at 11:00 A M No services at night, Sunday school at 9:00 A M.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL, LUCKIE STREET, REV T H Timmons pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor. Communion services at 7:00 P M. Sunday school at 9 A M. Young men's prayer meeting at 3 00 P M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night, Strangers invited to attend.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, REV. DR. Harrison, pastor. Preaching at 11:00 A M and 7:15 P M, by the pastor. Class meeting at 9 A M Sunday school at 3 P M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Y. M. C. A. PRAYER MEETINGS. HALL 68 Whitehall street. Prayer meetings as follows: Y M C A Hall at 4:00 P M Subject—"Without haste—without rest." At the Atlanta Benevolent Home, at 2:30. Jail at 2:30 Surgical Institute at 2:30 The hall will be comfortably heated. Strangers especially invited

New Advertisements.

New Militia District.

ELECTION NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To THE HONORABLE COURT OF ORDINARY OF SAID COUNTY: The undersigned commissioners, appointed by said court, upon the petition of J. M. Bryant, William Avery, J. M. Baker, Dr. J. C. Tucker, G. W. Adams, M. O Thompson and others, to lay out and define the lines of a new militia district in said county, have performed that duty, and beg leave to report and recommend that a new militia district be formed; commencing at the point where the Sandtown road crosses the militia district line, being the land line between land lots Nos. 169 and 184 of the 14th district of originally Henry, and running thence along said road in a westwardly direction to the Campbell county line; thence north and north westwardly with the meanderings of said county line to the Chattahoochee river; thence up the Chattahoochee river to Mayson and Turner's ferry; thence along the Mayson and Turner ferry road toward Atlanta to the land line between lands lots numbers 176 and 177 of said land district: thence due south along the land lines to the Sandtown road, the beginning point; to be known as Militia district No. 1289, (Adamsville district). All south of the said Sandtown road to be known as the old 479th (Bryant's) Militia district. We further recommend that the court house for the new 1289th militia district be located at Adamsville and that the court house for the old 479th Militia district be removed from Stove's court ground to Bryant's Cross-roads, and that both be made voting precincts.

Given under our hands and seals this, Nov. 11th, 1876.

T. A. KENNEDY,
J. C. TUCKER,
A. D. WIMBERLY,
Commissioners.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY, CHAMBERS, November 25, 1876

The foregoing report is approved, and it is ordered that the proceedings be entered on the minutes of this court.

It is further ordered that an election for one justice of the peace and two constables, for the new 1289th district, G. M., be held at Adamsville; and also for one justice of the peace and two constables, for the 479th militia district be held at Bryant's cross roads, on Saturday, January 6, 1877 being the regular election day for justices of the peace and constables throughout the state.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton County.

A true extract from the minutes of said court.
JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk.

dec3-d1t&w4w

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. L. Hubbard & Co., has this day been dissolved. Either member is authorized to collect amounts due the late firm.
W. L. HUBBARD,
J. R. MERCHANT.

December 1, 1876

The undersigned will continue business at the stand lately occupied by W. L. Hubbard & Co., and solicit a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm
dec3-1t MERCHANT & MOSELEY.

Copartnership Notice.

HAVING associated Mr. T. R. Bostwick of Florida, with me under the firm name of Landrum & Bostwick, we will continue the retail grocery business at No. 80 Peachtree street, with increased facilities

All persons indebted to me will please call at once and settle as those having bills against me will present them for payment.

While thanking my friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on me, I solicit for the new firm a continuance of the same.
dec3 d1t S H. LANDRUM.

Festival!

THE FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH WILL GIVE A FESTIVAL Next TUESDAY NIGHT at 188 Decatur Street.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.
Dec3-2t

NOTICE.

State of Georgia, Fulton county. Present, the Honorable O Peeples, J. S. C., A. C.

Washington Strozier vs. Victoria Strozier. } Libel for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, and the allegations of the bill in this case, that the defendant does not reside in this county, and it further appearing that she does not reside in this State, it is, on motion of counsel ordered, that said defendant appear and answer at the next term of this Court, or that the case be considered as in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. It is further ordered that this rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months.

Done in open court. E. A. ANGIER, Att'y pro libell't.

A true extract from the minutes this 29th of November, 1876.
JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C.

dec3—lam4m

$722,243. ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS. Greatest Single Number Prize Drawing that ever took place in the United States. By authority of an act of the Legislature the drawings will take place in Public at Cheyenne, Wy. Positively, Dec. 18, 1876, to be drawn on the 15th and 30th of each month [illegible]

Humphreys' Specifics.

THE MILD POWER CURES

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	50
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants	50
4.	Diarrhoea, of Children or Adults	50
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	50
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting	50
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	50
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	50
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache Vertigo	50
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	50
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	50
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	50
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding	50
19.	Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	100
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life	100
33.	Epilepsey, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	100
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00
Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. For Sale by all Druggists.

COLLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

$20, $50, $100, $200, $500

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st, New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates Stocks bought and carried as long as desired deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free.
oct31-dtf

Atlanta and West Point Railroad

TIME TABLES.

To take effect Sunday, Nov'ber 19, 1876, 10.56 a m.

No. 1 Noon Mail and Pass'ger Train—Out

STATIONS.	ARRIVE	LEAVE
Atlanta		12:35 p m
West Point	4:28	

No. 2 Evening Mail and Pass. Train—In

West Point		10:56 a m
Atlanta	3:10	

No. 3 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—Out

Atlanta		4:30 p m
West Point	11:30	

No. 4 Mixed Freight and Pass. Train—In

West Point		3:00 a m
Atlanta	8:50	

No. 5 Day Freight Train—Outward.

Atlanta		7:00 a m
West Point	3:50	

No. 6. Day Freight Train—Inward.

West Point		8:00 a m
Atlanta	3:50	

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent

Georgia Railroad Schedul

[illegible] SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1876.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 05 a m
Leaves Atlanta	8 00 a m
Arrives Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives Augusta	4 00 p m

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 20 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives Atlanta	5 50 a m
Arrives Augusta	7 15 a m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 30 p m
Leaves Covington	5 30 a m
[illegible]	7 50 a m
[illegible]	8 15 p m

Atlanta & Richmond AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

COMMENCING

Sunday, October 8th, 1876

Only One Change between Atlanta and New York.

LEAVE ATLANTA

4:55 p. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger.
7:20 a. m. Daily (except Sunday)—Freight and Accommodation.

ARRIVE ATLANTA:

10:15 a. m. Daily—Through Express Passenger
7:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday,—Freight and Accommodation.

Express Passenger Trains going East make close connections at Danville for Lynchburg, Washington, and all Eastern Cities, and at Richmond for Washington and all Eastern cities, arriving at all points East, by either line.

Ten Hours in Advance

of trains leaving Atlanta, in the evening, by any other line.

Express Passenger Trains West make connections at Richmond and Danville with trains leaving New York at 6:05 p. m., arriving in Atlanta

Nine Hours in Advance

of any other line.

Entire Trains, including SLEEPERS and PARLOR CARS, will run through to Richmond without change. Day Coach and Sleeping Car between Richmond and New York without change. Passengers holding through ticket be entitled to privilege of Parlor cars without extra charge.

JOHN B. PECK, Superintendent.
oct10—dtf

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

[illegible] WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first-class [illegible] [illegible]

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Colonel Charles O. Lamotte, well known in newspaper circles both at the south and west, is associate editor of the Savannah News. Colonel Lamotte was at one time prominently connected with the Advertiser, of Savannah.

—Eugenius Speer, of the Griffin News, has patented a cinder cistern. The model must be seen to be appreciated.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News, acts like he wanted to go right into politics. This is the right sort of spirit.

—Gantt, of the Oglethorpe Echo, was in the city yesterday. He has purchased a mansion at Lexington and will shortly move his paper from Crawford to that place. The Echo is one of the newsiest Georgia weeklies that reaches us.

—Colonel Pleasant Stovall, of the Augusta Chronicle, is in favor of spelling millennium arbitrarily. We desire to join the movement.

—The superior court of Gwinnett county has been in session during the past week.

—Major Robert Allen, of Pike county, is dead.

—The Griffin News says that Atlanta people mind their own business. This is true. Atlanta men always have plenty of business to mind. This is one of the reasons that the town grows up.

—Billy White is marine and commercial reporter of the Savannah News.

—Mrs. Home, of Griffin is dead.

—The Macon Telegraph announces the death of Judge John B. Weems, one of the prominent men of that city.

—The are sixteen candidates for tax collector in Milton county.

—Macon chronicles a colored shooting scrape in which one of the participants was mortally wounded.

—Brooks county is not only out of debt, but has money in her treasury.

—The Newnan Herald says that "among the many names suggested prominently for the clerkship of the house, we see that of Mr. H. P. Wright, of Atlanta. If experience and ability are any recommendation for that position, Mr. Wright is eminently qualified, having been reading clerk of that body for several years past. The house could make no better choice."

—From a friend in Twiggs county the Irwinton Southerner learns that on Friday, November 16 three negroes were burned to death on Judge J. H. Jones' alligator plantation in Twiggs county. A woman and her two children—one a boy ten or twelve years of age and the other an infant—were sleeping in a house on the premises, and it was fired accidentally it is supposed, and entirely consumed with the inmates. Only a small portion of their hearts and their charred and blackened bones were left to tell the terrible calamity. Judge Jones had those gathered and interred, and has made every effort to discover if foul play was used, but the belief is that the house was accidentally fired.

—Two of the employees of the Rome News went 'possum hunting the other night slept in a church, and saw a ghost spiece. This is quite natural.

—Two new boats are to be shortly built in Rome. This reminds us that the Mary Carter has been wrecked. The Mary Carter was named in honor of the accomplished wife of our fellow townsman, Mr. B. H. Hill, jr., who is also a neice of Gov. A. H. Colquitt.

—An incendiary fire occurred at Bowen's mills in Wilcox county recently.

—Mr. Zachariah Hill, the oldest citizen of Dooly county, is dead.

—The Columbus Enquirer says that to date since September 1, the total receipts foot up 42,180 bales, 18,588 more than last year. The Mobile and Girard railroad has brought 10,516 bales to Columbus—1,781 more than last season; the southwestern 5,353—4 067 more; the western railroad 881—283 more; the North and South 1,447—404 more; the 6,381—1,414 more; wagons 17 876—6 484 more.

—The same paper says that during the cotton week ending Friday night the railroads of Alabama brought to Columbus, en route for Savannah and New York. 899 bales of cotton—2 6 from Mobile. 1: from Montgomery 81 from Selma 97 from Opelika, West Point and other stations; 14 from Vicksburg. The total through movement by this route since September 1 is 11,771 bales—6,120 from Mobile, 2,565 from Montgomery, 225 from Selma, 887 from West Point, Opelika, etc; 635 from Vicksburg and 131 from North and South railroad.

—Cuthbert Appeal says that Miss Rebecca Turner, of Clay county, is now over eighty four years old, is as sprightly as a maiden of twenty summers, and can do more work than a brigade of "pin-backs." She has carded and spun the present year forty-seven hanks of thread, besides attending to her household duties. She now has dresses, caps and capes she made for herself over forty years ago: she never wore a waterfall, switch, pin-back, trail or a patent elevator, and is happy and contented, healthy and cheerful.

—The Appeal says: Music hath charms, even to sooth a cat. We are reliably informed that little Bettie McLendon, of Quitman county, daughter of J. I. McLendon, although but two years old, has a wonderful tact for vocal music, and can "tote a tune" with as much grace as many professors, and is truly a musical prodigy. It is said, also that as often as little Bettie begins to tune her voice for her own or friends enjoyment, a large thomas cat will jump into her lap and tenderly placing his paws gently around Bettie's neck, will there remain, completely charmed by the sweet notes as they fall from the lips of his little friend.

—Macon Telegraph: The villainous sow, down on Fourth street, who got her name in the paper the other day made a furious assault on Alderman Peyton, yesterday evening, inflicting severe injuries upon his person. Fortunately help was at hand and the sow was driven to her pen. Guilford, the janitor of Ralston Hall, agreed to go into the pen and kill her for 25 cents. His proposition was accepted, and armed with an ax, he went in and begun the battle. He gave the sow one blow, and half a minute after, he was outside the pen wondering what had become of the seat of his pants. A couple of charges from a double barrelled gun tickled the brute to further playfulness, but five shots from a repeater ended her career.

—Irwinton Southerner: We learn that on Tuesday night last the store house of Mr. P. C. Smith, of Toomsboro, was robbed and burned. The fire was discovered in time for many of his goods to be saved. The first parties who arrived discovered the money drawer open and robbed of its contents. Nothing but the dampness of the night prevented a general conflagration, as the houses in the row in which the house was standing are very near together. The house of Mr. J. L. Kinney, near by, was badly scorched. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of Mr. Smith's loss but learn it was considerable. There was no insurance and we deeply sympathize with him in his calamity. If the incendiary can be identified we are satisfied that Judge Bartlett will inflict the severest sentence upon him.

Strong Nerves an Attainable Blessing

There are many who have never known the blessing of strong nerves, having been born with weak ones. Those who have, and through disease or some other cause, have suffered a loss of nerve power, can, by contrast, more fully appreciate the magnitude of that loss. The true way to repair it is to invigorate the system through the medium of improved digestion, secretion, and the establishment of a regular habit of body, three results invariably accomplished by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which insures the thorough conversion of the food into pure, nourishing blood, from which the nerves, in common with every other part of the bodily economy, gather vigor, the grand prerequisite and narcotics is that they do only exert no tonic influence, but are always followed by a hurtful reaction. Such is far from being the case with the Bitters, the primary action of which is most salutary, and whose after effects are beneficial in the extreme dec3—d&w1w

New Advertisements.

G. W. Adair, Auctioneer,

WILL sell the Calloway City Property for W. O. Tuggle Executor, as per plat and advertisement in the Constitution.

Also, the "Jet" Farm, 8 miles north of Atlanta, for the administrator, as per plat and advertisement in the Constitution.

Also, Engine, Boilers and Steam Saw Mill complete, for Jos. D. Willis, Executor.

All at the City Hall on

Tuesday next, Sale Day.

dec3—d2t

Guardian's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order granted by the Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell at public sale, on the first Tuesday in January next, before the court House door in Fulton county, the following described property, to wit:

One vacant lot, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, corner of Jenkins and Calhoun streets, being fifty feet by one hundred and forty-seven feet.

Also, two lots on Calhoun street, on which there is two good houses, containing three rooms and [illegible]

[illegible] Berry. Guardian.

in Bankruptcy.

[illegible]

ALLCOCK'S

Porous Plasters

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them, and avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

E. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
nov28—d&w3m, top col, nxt r m

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.

CHAS. E. FURBISH........................Manager.
JOHN RICKABY........................Business Agent.

Two Nights Only!

MONDAY and TUESDAY, DEC. 4 and 5

FURBISH'S

Famous 5th Avenue Combination

Undoubtedly the Grandest Dramatic organization now traveling.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4—The great American Society Comedy,

DIVORCE!

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5—The beautiful play from the French, entitled

MONS. ALPHONSE.

To conclude with the nonsensical absurdity

ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

Admission, $1 00. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Gallery, 50 cents.
Sale of seats commences at Phillips & Crew's on Friday, at 9 a. m. nov29 d6t

New Advertisements.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

WILL sell for the Trustees and Assignee's, as per legal advertisement in the Constitution and Times, two-thirds interest in that splendid property known as the KENNESAW BLOCK, formerly occupied by Glenn, Wright & Co, on Forsyth street and Western and Atlantic railroad on next WEDNESDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock, on the premises. dec3—d2t

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer,

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of the last will of G. J. Pearce, late of DeKalb county, deceased, will be sold before the court house door, in Atlanta, on the 1st Tuesday in January next, the residence formerly occupied by the said deceased, situated on the west side of Washington street. Lot splendidly located; fronts 60 feet on Washington street, extend back 200 feet: good garden; large two story dwelling; brick basement; contains 8 rooms; hall above and below; verandahs, front and rear; store room; pantry; 4 closets; grates throughout; well of good water convenient to cook room—and all under one roof. The house has just been repainted inside and out. Also, the vacant lot adjoining the above fronting 45 feet on Washington street and extending back 200 feet. This property is in the immediate neighborhood of Ex-Gov Brown Mr Marsh, Mat Garrett, A. C. and B. F. Wyly, Co's deGraffenreid, Fry, Rawson and others no better in the city; convenient to all the churches; only 200 yards to Public School and one square to street cars. This is excellent property: must be sold and a bargain can be had in it. Go and examine it before day of sale. Terms: ½ cash; balance 6 and 12 months. at 10 per cent. interest Dec 1st, 1876.

JNO. W. PEARCE, Executor.
dec3—dec3d,10th,17th 24th,'an3

Libel for Divorce.

E. H. Smith vs. Tyrus. T. Smith—Libel for Divorce—In Fulton Superior Court—October Term, 1876.

IT appearing to the Court from the return of the Sheriff in the above cause that the defendant is not to be found in said county, and further that said defendant resides out of the State of Georgia

It is ordered that defendant show cause, if any he has on or before the first day of the next term of this court why the prayer of the petitioner and libellant should not be granted under the law.

And it is further ordered that this order be published by the Clerk of this Court once a month for four months preceding next term in THE CONSTITUTION, a public gazette in this State, published in the city of Atlanta, in said county.

Done in open Court 3d November, 1876.

C. PEEPLES, Judge S. C. A. C.
LYON & NISBET,
Petitioners Attorney

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court,

nov 0—dlam4m WM. H. VENABLE, D. C.

For Sale.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE in one of the most delightful parts of the city. The lot contains 1 1-6 acres, well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Has a comfortable and very convenient 4-room cottage upon it, and a good well of cold freestone water. The lot is just far enough from the center of the city to be free from all malarial influences, and has one of the finest views to be obtained in the city. Price low and terms very easy. Owners only reason for selling being that he is about to leave the city. Also, a fine Horse and Carriage Apply to G. W. ADAIR, Wall street, or D. A. SPENCER, Austell building. Payments in installments for four years.

aug27—deuntf

APPLE & PEACH TREES

For Sale.

I AM offering for sale, at the grounds of the Southern Nursery, on the Sand Town road, the following varieties of good two year old Apple and Peach Trees Prices, as follows: $8 00 per hundred; $65 00 per thousand No charge for packing and delivery at the Depot in Atlanta Cash must accompany all orders or satisfactory city references given.

APPLES—Yellow May, Red June, Red Astrachan, Summer Queen, Mangum, Yellow Horse, Yates Shockley, Camack's Sweet, Oconee Greening, Buncombe, Red and Yellow English Crab, Equinettlee, Taunton, and other varieties.

PEACHES—Hale's Early, Early Tillotson, Cole's Early Red, Early Newington, Amelia, Eliza Thomas, Druid Hill Old Newington, Crawford's Early, Lemon Cling, Chinese Cling, Bust in's October.

Few Cherries and Mulberries.

Address C. A. KENNEDY,
Care of R. M. Tidwell
nov28-rnes-thur&sun&w4t Atlanta, Ga.

Administrator's Sale.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell before the court House door in Atlanta, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, the whole of the real estate of James A. Jett, late of said county, deceased, consisting of thirty-six acres of land lot number one hundred and seven twenty-four acres of land lot number one hundred and ten, and twelve acres, more or less, of land lot number one hundred and seventy five of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, subdivided into thirty-nine lots to suit purchasers. Plats of which will be printed and distributed before the day of sale. Sold for the purpose of division.

Terms—One-third cash: one-third six and one-third twelve months, with interest at seven per cent, and deed made on last payment.

Also, at the same time and place, for cash, one Milch Cow and Wheat Thrash.

WILLIAM A JETT,
Atlanta, Ga., November 6, 1876. Adm'r.
nov7—dnov7—19—26&dec5

Notice of Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of W. H. White & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. White is alone authorized to collect all debts due and will pay all claims against said firm.

WM H WHITE,
WM H HOLCOMBE,
Atlanta, Ga November 30, 1876.

HAVING purchased the interest and good will of my late partner, W. H. Holcombe, I solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm, assuring them and all others of my best efforts for their interest.

No. 68 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.
WM. H. WHITE.
November 30 1876. dec2—d3t

Lotteries.

LAST CHANCE!

Buy YOUR Tickets NOW!!

DRAWING POSITIVELY

Thursday, Nov. 30th

OR MONEY REFUNDED.

A Fortune for only $12

Kentucky Cash Distribution Co.

Authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, for the benefit of the *PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FRANKFORT*, will have the first of their series of Grand Drawings, at MAJOR HALL, in the city of Frankfort, Ky., Thursday, November 30, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of

$600,000

Thos. P. Porter, Ex-Gov. Ky., Gen'l Manager.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
50 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 500 each	50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 400 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
100 Cash Gifts of 200 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts of 100 each	40,000
600 Cash Gifts of 12 each	120,000
10,000 Cash Gifts, All Cash	600,000

Total, 11,150 [illegible]

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $12; Halves, $6; Quarters, $3; 9 Tickets, $100; 27½ Tickets, $300; 46½ Tickets, $500; 95½ Tickets, $1,000. 100,000 Tickets at $12 each.

Hon. E. H. Taylor, Mayor of Frankfort, the entire board of City Councilmen, Hon. Alvin Duvall, late Chief Justice of Kentucky, and other distinguished citizens, together with such disinterested persons as the ticket holders present may designate will superintend the drawing.

The payment of gifts to owners of prize tickets is assured. A bond, with heavy penalty and approved security, has been executed to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is now on record [illegible]

[illegible]

Legal Sales.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and in pursuance of the power and authority contained in that certain deed of trust bearing date the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy, and made by and between the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway Company of the one part, and R. A. Lancaster, W. K. Easley and Alfred Austell of the other part, and in compliance with the direction in that behalf contained in the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, made at October term, 1875 in a certain suit in equity therein pending, in which Skipwith Wilmer and Auguste Richard are complainants, and the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company and others are defendants (and in and by which decree the undersigned John H Fisher was appointed a trustee under the said deed of trust in the place of the said W. K. Easley who was deceased, and with all the rights, powers and authority under the said deed of trust which were possessed by the said W. K. Easley in his lifetime), and in compliance also with the decrees of the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of South Carolina and of the Western District of North Carolina, confirming the said decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia:—We, the undersigned, will on the fifth day of December next, between the legal hours of sale, to-wit, ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m. on that day in front of the county court house of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, sell at public auction, the entire railway of the said The Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company, extending from the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, to the city of Charlotte in the State of North Carolina, together with all its franchises, lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, materials and other property, real and personal, wherever situated and in whatsoever manner held, and whether owned and held by the said company at the time of the date of the said deed of trust, or thereafter acquired.

The terms of such sale shall be as follows:

1st. The premises will be sold in one parcel to the highest bidder for cash.

2d. Ten per cent. of the purchase money of the said premises will be required to be paid to the undersigned trustees at the time and place of sale and immediately after the premises shall be struck down, and the purchaser will be required at the same time to sign a memorandum of his purchase.

3d. The residue of such purchase money will be required to be paid to the said trustees at the office of John H Fisher, as receiver of the said railway, in the city of Atlanta, on or before the twenty sixth day of December next, when and where the deed of the undersigned, for the said premises will be ready for delivery.

4th The biddings will be kept open after the premises shall be struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the terms of sale, the premises struck down to him will be again put up for sale upon the same terms of sale. *Provided, however*, that if the holders of any of the four thousand two hundred and forty eight bonds secured by the said deed of trust should, at the sale, become the purchasers of the said premises, it shall not be necessary for them to pay the purchase money therefor, so far as concerns the proportion thereof, which, as such bondholders, they would be entitled to receive if the net amount of such purchase money were distributed *pro rata* equally among all of the holders of the said four thousand two hundred forty-eight bonds: but, that in such case, the bonds held by them with the coupons annexed thereto shall be brought into the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, and the sale to them will be reported to the said court by the undersigned, and a conveyance by them to such bondholders will be withheld until the said court shall give directions in relation thereto and in relation to the disposition to be made of the proceeds of such sale.

Dated October 4th. 1876.

JNO. H. FISHER,
R. A. LANCASTER,
ALFRED AUSTELL,
oct4—dlt&wdec Trustees.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Trustee's Sale.

WE will sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, December 6, 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, in Atlanta, Georgia, on the following property, to-wit:

The one-third undivided interest of the estate of Cook & Cheek, Bankrupts, in the property known as the

KENNESAW BLOCK,

situate on the corner of Forsyth street and W. & A. R. R. This property consists of two large brick stores, ware ouse and large yard Fronts 120 feet on Forsyth street, and runs back along said W. & A. R. R. 232 feet to a coal yard now occupied by Major J. C. Edwards. Sold for the benefit of the creditors of the estate of Cook & Cheek. bankrupts.

Terms: Half cash; balance 15th of October next with interest at 7 per cent. Titles to be made at last payment.

R. H. RICHARDS,
BENJ. E CRANE,
Trustees Estate Cook & Cheek, in Bankruptcy.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 10, 1876. nov17—dtd

Trustee's Sale.

WE will sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, December 5th, 1876, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, in Marietta, Georgia, the following described property:

One vacant lot north of the Kennesaw Mills, and west of the W. & A. R. R., containing one acre, more or less, and one lot on which there is a dwelling house now occupied by Richard Denmead, north of this vacant lot and west of the W. & A. R R, containing half an acre, more or less, the property having been heretofore known as the Powell property.

Sold as the property of the estate of Cook & Cheek, bankrupts, for the benefit of the creditors of said estate Terms cash.

R. H. RICHARDS,
BENJ E CRANE,
Trustees Estate Cook & Cheek, in Bankruptcy.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16, 1876. nov17—dtd

Trustee's Sale.

AS Trustees for the estate of Cook & Cheek, in Bankruptcy, we offer at private sale the following property:

All that tract of land lying in Fulton county, Georgia, known as the

"Bone Mill Property,"

or the property of the Atlanta Acid and Fertilizer Company, being part of land lot 112 of the 14th district of Fulton county, and containing three acres, more or less, situated on line of W. & A. R. R., and on Marietta road, directly east of Oglethorpe Park, adjoining land of Joseph E. Brown and others.

There is on the property several small houses, also, a building which was used by Glenn & Wright as a mill for grinding bone, etc.

There is also an engine nearly new and in good order, of 75-horse power, with boiler, bone drill, shafting etc., etc., which will be sold separately or with the property.

Parties desirous of purchasing are requested to examine the property, and call on either one of the trustees.

R. H. RICHARDS,
BENJ J CRANE,
Trustees Estate Cook & Cheek, in Bankruptcy.
Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16 1876. nov17—dlm

Executor's Sale.

IN compliance with the last will and testament of Mrs. Cynthia Green, late of Fulton county, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, eight miles from Atlanta, Georgia, near Glenn & Howell's Ferry on the Chattahoochee River, on the 9th day of December next.

LOTS OF LAND

numbers fifty-one and fifty-two, in the fourteenth district of originally Fayette, now Fulton county. Each lot containing 202½ acres, more or less.

TERMS:

One-third cash: one-third in three and one third in six months, [illegible] two payments to bear 10 per cent. interest from day of sale.

October 31, 1876— S. B. LOVE, Executor.

Brick for Sale.

BEST CITY BRICK at Lowest Cash Prices delivered in any part of the city. [illegible]

River Brick

unsurpassed for pavements. Apply at Yard corner of Collins and Pine streets, in rear of Col John T. Grant's residence, or at W. D. Grant's new building. J. T. & W. D. GRANT.
oct27—d10w

For Sale.

GEORGIA, DEKALB COUNTY.—Will be sold before the Court-House door, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in December next, one hundred and sixty-three acres, more or less, of land, situate on the Roswell road, two miles west of Doraville. Good improvements About 40 acres good bottom, in a good state of cultivation on Nancy's creek. Terms—One-half cash; balance on easy terms. Will sell at private sale if any one wishes to purchase. For further particulars apply to JAS. M. FLOWERS, Sweet Water, Ga.
nov18—d2w, 1stpagew

NOTICE.

HAVING accepted the Atlanta Agency of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, we will combine Insurance with our Real Estate Business, devoting especial attention to each, and making each conduce to the success of the other. We respectfully invite our patrons, and those who now hold policies in this STANDARD COMPANY, to call and insure or renew with us.

E. F. & J. HURT,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
dec1—d1w 19 Marietta street.

NOTICE TO DROVERS,

Feed and Sale Stable.

MACON, GEORGIA.

FORMER Stable of Fargin & Heath, on Poplar street. Accommodations are ample and complete for stock of all kinds. Lots to rent or sell stock as low as the lowest. Sleeping rooms Stable for Drovers. Give me a trial.

[illegible]

SEVEN CENT. SAVED

[illegible]

Business Cards.

Marietta Chair Factory,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

BRUMBY & MYERS, Proprietors.

THE best standard Chair and the lowest prices guaranteed. Send for our reduced price list and photographs before sending your order elsewhere aug20—dtf apr20,1877

L. L. THOMASSON,

DEALER IN

Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,

FLOUR, &c. Market street, Chattanooga Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street apr20,1876—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW.

DENTISTS.

Office, 26 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
june17, 1876—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER,
Dentist,
NO. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta Georgia.

ARTHUR C. FORD,

DENTIST

69 Crew Street, Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible]

Lawyers.

GEO. W. H. LEGGE.
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Agent
SPARTANBURG...........SOUTH CAROLINA
Reference—General A. Austell, Atlanta, Ga.
oct5—d6m

POPE BARROW.
Attorney at Law,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
june25,1876—d1y

B. S. IRVIN,
Attorney at Law
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19,1876—d y

D. SMITH,
Dentist.
Office 66 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 5 Kimball House, next to Georgia Banking and Trust Co—First Floor, Entrance on Wall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted Will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States Circuit and District Courts at Atlanta, the Superior Court and Court of Ordinary of Fulton county. and in the City Court of Atlanta aug29 1876—d1y

CLEMENT R. GREEN,
Attorney at Law,
GRANITE BLOCK, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, ATLANTA. nov2—d3mo

T. H. S. BROBSTON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
ROOM No. 2 Austell's building, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. aug8,1876—d6m

JOHN W. OWEN,
Attorney at Law
TOCCOA CITY, GA.
WILL practice in the counties of Habersham, Hall, Banks and Franklin. Special attention given to collections. aug1,1876—d6m

J. S. JAMES,
Attorney at Law,
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John. H James, Banker Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county.
dec10,1875—d&w12m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY
MARLER & PERRY,
Attorneys at Law,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks, Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties.
june20,1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof Law Univ. Va; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese. Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

JACKSON & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 4 Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.
WILL practice in the Courts of the State march 1, 1876—d1y

HENRY C. RONEY,
Attorney at Law,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State Prompt attention given to collections
dec25—dtf

C. A. THORNWELL,
Attorney at Law,
ROME GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention collections.
mar10.1876—d12m

J. A. McWHORTER,
Attorney at Law,
GREENESBORO, GEORGIA
WILL give prompt attention to the business intrusted to his care. Will attend regularly the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty.
march12,1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar22—dtf

HENRY JACKSON, J. H. LUMPKIN
Reporter of Supreme Court.
JACKSON & LUMPKIN,
Attorneys at Law,
21½ ALABAMA STREET.
PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. mar9—dtf

EDWARD J. REAGAN,
Attorney at Law,
HAMPTON, GEORGIA.
PRACTICES in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections.
nov5.1875—d1y

HOKE SMITH. W. M. JACKSON.
SMITH & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law,
James' Bank Block, ATLANTA. GA.
oct22—d8mo

Dry Goods and Clothing.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE

—OF—

M. MENKO & BRO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Clothing Dry Goods

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

WE are now daily receiving our large and elegant new stock of goods just from market. We shall expect all of our old customers to trade with us, and many new ones.

We will make it to the interest of the public to deal with us

M. MENKO & BRO.,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets,
sep17-6m Opposite James' Bank

T. S. Reynolds. JOB PRINTER. ATLANTA, GA.

CITY COURT.

AT the ensuing term of the City Court, beginning on the 4th instant, the order of business will be as follows:

1. Criminal cases as the Solicitor General may call them up, and the taking of judgment by default on the Court Docket at any time.

2. When the criminal cases are ended litigated civil cases may be tried where parties CONSENT to a trial by the single panel of jurors, having the right to challenge for CAUSE.

3. When the business aforesaid is finished there will be an adjourned term, beginning on the 3d Monday in January, for which jurors will be drawn, and two panels organized.

By order of Judge R. H. Clark.

JAMES D. COLLINS, C. S. C
December 1, 1876. dec2 d2t

Packing Season Opened.

WE commenced Packing Hogs to-day. The Trade can now be supplied in

BONES, RIBS, FEET,

DRESSED HOGS from the Hooks,

LARD in 50 and 25 lb. cans, pure Leaf.

Also, LARD IN THE LEAF.

J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

Atlanta, November 30, 1876. dec1—d2t

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Rogers & Lemon was dissolved on the 1st January, 1876, by the withdrawal (for a consideration) of the Rev. J. L. Rogers, of Atlanta.

The business will be continued under the same firm name, who alone are authorized to settle the unfinished business. ROGERS & LEMAN.

[illegible]

Dry Goods, etc.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s,

No. 38 WHITEHALL ST.

WE WILL OFFER FROM THIS DAY UNTIL SOLD

50 pair of White Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold 25 per cent. below cost,
10 dozen Ladies' Underwear at 75 cents to close out, worth $1 50.
20 dozen Children's Under Vests from 40c to 75c, each pair, 50 per cent less than previous prices.
100 pieces assorted Dress Goods at 20 and 25c, previously sold at 40c and 50c.

Black Alpacas and Cashmeres Reduced 10 to 75 per Ct.

FULL LINES OF

Cloaks and Shawls

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETION.

Flannels and Cassimeres at half their value.

A splendid assortment of Ladies', Children's and Gents' Hose and Half Hose at greatly reduced prices. CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE BARGAINS AT

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S

38 WHITEHALL STREET.

ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA

All country orders amounting to ten dollars and over SENT FREE OF CHARGE.

Clothing.

The old and well-known Clothing House of

JAMES WILDE Jr. & CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Having a Larger Stock of

Seasonable Clothing

Than they are willing to carry, have decided to give an opportunity to the people of Georgia to purchase their

Winter Clothing at Retail

IN ATLANTA,

At New York Wholesale Prices or less, being

Twenty-Five Per Cent or more, below

ANY GOODS OF EQUAL QUALITY TO BE HAD IN GEORGIA.

We have sent out a LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT of first-rate Fashionable Goods, which will be offered at

58 Whitehall Street, Atlanta

Under the management of Mr. JAMES BALLARD,

FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.

At Retail for Cash! One Price! Astonishingly Low,

LIBERAL DISCOUNT MADE TO WHOLESALE PURCHASERS.

JAMES WILDE Jr. & CO.

For MEN, YOUTH, BOYS & CHILDREN!

Address JAMES BALLARD,
58 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. A. Culberson and G. H. Cotter are with the house and will be glad to wait on their friends. nov24—d3mo

Cunningham's Warehouse.

ICE! ICE!

Cunningham's Warehouse.

aug30—dtf

Knabe Pianos.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

THESE instruments have been before the public for more than forty years, and upon their excellence alone have attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE which establishes them as UNEQUALLED for their TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP and DURABILITY. They have received seventy-five gold and silver Medals over all other competitors. Endorsed by "THALBERG," "GOTTSCHALK," "STRAKOSH," "PAULINE LUCCA," "CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG," "ILMA DE MURSKA," "MUZIO" MILLS, and others.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED.

The prices of these instruments are as low as the exclusive use of first-class material is will allow. Catalogues and price lists mailed free on application to

SOLD ON EASY TERMS. PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,
sep20—1&w3m General Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Iron, &c.

SHOENBERGER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Cut Nails & Spikes!

HORSE AND MULE

SHOES

HORSE SHOE BAR AND

Sheet Iron

Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for Circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS,"

oct27—d1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hardware, Carriage Material, &c.



VANCE & KIRBY,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

Wholesale Dealers in

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Wagon and Carriage Material,

GUM AND LEATHER BELTING,

White Pine Sash & Doors, and Louisville Cement.

Agents For

LAFLIN and RAND POWDER Co.

AND

Fairbanks & Buffalo Scales.

Saddles, Harness, &c.

J. T. GATHRIGHT. D. M. SPENCE. J. H. STUART



J. T. GATHRIGHT & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles, Harness,

Collars, Bridles, &c.,

248 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

All Work Warranted.

Send for Illustrated Price List and Catalogue.
sep5—d4mo

Clapp's 99 Cent Bazaar.

99 IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS! 99

CLAPP'S 99 CENT BAZAAR,

27 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

IS now offering the largest and finest selection of Fancy Goods ever opened in the south, embracing a beautiful line of Parian, Bohemian and Ruby Vases and Toilet Sets, Bronze Statuary, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Ink Stands, Albums, Games, Toys, Dolls, eight-hand sets Croquet, Oil Paintings and Chromos, frames, Black Walnut Brackets, Tables, Picture Frames, etc., Jewelry, Silver-Plated and Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, large Argand Lamps with porcelain shades,

Ladies' Large Hair Switches,

Alexandre Kids, Leather Shopping Bags, Baskets, Silk Ties, Shawls, Hose, etc. Whalebone Whips Gents' Hats, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, etc.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FINE SERGE AND GOAT SEWED SHOES, and Gents' and Boys' [illegible], a specialty. Goods shipped C. O. D. Send for circulars. [illegible]

THE RHEUMATIC

CURED IN NO TIME.

Instantaneous Relief.

Price, $2.00 per Bottle.

Wholesale druggists will receive samples free of charge. in order to try same on poor people. N [illegible] Address direct.

HERMANN COHEN, (Chemist),
[illegible] New York.

A. SATZKY.

Merchant Tailor,

No. 40 Alabama street opposite Pease's Restaurant, would respectfully call your attention to his

FALL OPENING

[illegible]

For Port Royal, S. C.



The Steamship MONTGOMERY.

CAPTAIN CHESTER,

(Steamship CITY OF DALLAS follows on 8th.)

WILL sail from Pier [illegible] River, New York, on Friday, 1st prox., at 3 o'clock p. m. [illegible]

CHAS. R. CROWELL, Agent,
[illegible]

Carpets.

WM. A. HAYGOOD

21 Marietta Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, and General Interior Decorations.

My new stock is now in. My patterns are good and PRICES LOW Call and see it.

Orders and letters from a distance will receive prompt attention. WM A HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta street,
oct15—d3mo Atlanta, Ga.

Foreign Advertisements.

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

J. T. Warren & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign Fruits,

—AND—

FANCY GROCERIES,

64 and 66 West Second St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

sep15—d3mo

THE GLOBE

Rolling Mill Company,

IRON, STEEL AND WIRE WORKS,

FENCE WIRE AND FENCE STAPLES,

42 and 44 W. Second St., CINCINNATI.

All kinds of Scrap Iron purchased for cash or taken in exchange for Iron. sep8—d3m

GEORGE C. WARE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

Cider, Cider Vinegar, Ginger Ale.

Also, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of

E. R. Condit's Original Recipe

Table Sauce,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Nos. 287, 289 and 291 West Third St., CINCINNATI, O.

Highest Premium Awarded, for E. R. Condit's Table Sauce, at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1874 sep5—d3m

WEST VIRGINIA.

JOHN PORTER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE BRICK,

"Glade," "West Virginia," "Savage," and "Savage Mountain," of Square, Circular, Wedge, or any desired shape.

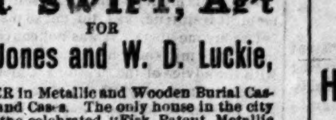
Every Variety of Tiles

For Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Stoves Grates, Steam Boat Boilers, Fire Beds, or any like purposes.

And finely ground Fire Clay.

WORKS, at Porter's Landing.
POST OFFICE, New Cumberland, Hancock county, West Virginia.
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, McCoy's Station, Ohio.
sep5—d3mo

Undertakers.



C. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process.

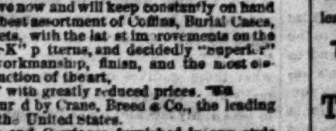
Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter, promptly attended to. oct15 d1y

BOHNEFELD & BLILEY,

Undertakers & Cabinet Makers,

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



WE have now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art, with greatly reduced prices. Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention and our person supervision.

Gilt-Edge Furniture, Wood Carving and Patterns, made to order

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
aug26—eod1y FRANCIS X BLILEY.

Brick for Sale.

200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times Call on

PAT LYNCH,

Builder and Contractor

or leave orders at J. J. & P. W. Lynch's, No. Decatur street. oct31—1mo

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.

Important to the Public.

ON and after Monday, the 20th of March, 1876, I shall adopt the following Bill of Fare at Restaurant for the benefit of the public. I will furnish **BREAKFAST**

from 6 to 9 o'clock a. m. from

25 to 50 cts each.

Dinner from 12 m. to 3p. m., at from

25 to 50 cts.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

FINE GOODS — Popular Prices — L — ESTABLISHED — 1860.

FREDERICK LOSER & CO'S

Brooklyn Mammoth Establishment!

Dress Goods, Military, Fancy Goods, Silks, Laces, Hosiery, Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Ladies' and Children's Outfits.

OUR "FASHION LIGHT,"

published monthly, contains choice reading matter and gives all the latest information on fashions. It will, on application, be mailed free of charge. Orders from the country solicited and filled with great care and despatch. Orders for $10 upward forwarded at our expense when prepaid by P. O. order or draft.

FREDERICK LOSER & CO.,

Fulton, Hilery and Washington Sts. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Highest Premium at the Centennial AWARDED TO THE

Lamb Knitting Machine!

Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.

Knitting in the heel and narrowing off the toe complete: knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double, or Ribbed, Producing all Varieties of Knit Apparel. Send for circular and sample stocking.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Chicopee Falls, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 to $10 PER DAY TO AGENTS! BEST SELLING GOODS. HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 107 Liberty Street, New York.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents Sample, FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta. Maine.

AGENTS FOUR $10 00 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & Co., Phila., Pa.

$500 A MONTH a certainty to any person selling our LETTER Book. Sample Book worth $3 00 sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago.

GOOD FORTUNE

Waits on all who purchase tickets in the Grand Extra Drawing, Monday, December 4, 1876,

Louisiana State Lottery Comp'y

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1 000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. The season of 1876 closes with the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE $50 000

Only 20,000 Tickets at $20 each. Fractions in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$50,000
1 Capital Prize	20,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
10 Prizes at $1,000	10,000
25 Prizes at 500	12,500
100 Prizes at 300	30,000
200 Prizes at 100	40,000
500 Prizes at 100	50,000
2,000 Prizes at 20	40,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	900

2,895 Prizes, amounting to..........$268,900

Write for Circulars or send orders to B. FERNANDEZ, Savannah, Ga.; CHAS. T. HOWARD, New Orleans, La.

The First Regular Quarterly Dollar Drawing will take place on January 2, 1877. Tickets $1 each. Capital Prize $15,000.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars worth of newspaper advertising, at publishers' schedule rates, given for $700, and a three months' note accepted in payment from advertisers of responsibility. A printed list, giving Name, Character Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address, Apply to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row New York.
nov7—d&w4w

Centennial Route

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

SHORT LINE

RAILROAD.

The Quickest, Best & Only Route

With which Passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia.

New York

And other Eastern Cities

Without Change

This is the only line running through Pullman Southern Sleeping Cars from New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Grenada, Decatur, Jackson, Tenn., and Nashville to Cincinnati without change, connecting at that point with all lines running Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers to Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Albany, Salamanca, and New York without change.

This is the only line running its entire trains between Louisville and Cincinnati, and the only line by which passengers from the South en route to Eastern and Northern Cities (not in through Sleeping Cars) can avoid a tedious haul through the city of Louisville, by changing cars at Short Line Junction with L. & Ct. R. R., three miles south of the city. where an elegant Dining Hall is located. under the management of the Railroad Companies

Through Sleepers from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis and Vicksburg, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities via this line.

During the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia Tickets via this Line will be sold at all ticket offices in the South and Southwest at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE

No Other Line Can Equal it.

C. R. KELLY, JOHN KILKENY,
Gen'l Ticket Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
JOHN MAC LEOD, Gen'l Sup't,
aug8—dtf Louisville. Ky.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

"OLD RELIABLE"

Howe Sewing Machine!

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

Simplicity and Perfection of Mechanism.

Durability—will last a Lifetime.

Range of Work—without a parallel.

Perfection of Stitch and Tension.

Ease of Operation and Management.

Self-adjusting Take-up.

Adjustable Head.

Every Machine Warranted

If you are thinking of buying, and are prejudiced in favor of any particular machine, at least examine the "Howe" before you purchase.

TERMS REASONABLE.

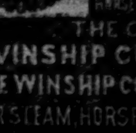
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

A. M. B. GRAHAM, MANAGER,

41 Broad Street, corner Alabama,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

nov21—dtf



WINSHIP IRON WORKS
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING
SHAFTING, PULLEYS &C.
HORSE POWERS SORGHUM MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO
[illegible] ATLANTA, GA

WE SELL

Gillet's Cream Dry Hop Yeast

[illegible]

Clothing and Furnishing

OUR

$12 SUITS,

All-Wool Cassimere. Cut in Sack and Frock for Business Wear.

OUR

$14 SUITS,

The best in the market, very Stylish.

OUR

$15, $16, $17, $18, $20

SUITS

FOR BUSINESS WEAR,

AND

OUR

$15 TO $30

Fine Dress Suits

SEE THEM,

TRY THEM,

BUY THEM.

HAAS BROS.

O. K.

CLOTHING STORE,

32 Whitehall Street.

White Lead

W. H. GREGG, Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.

SOUTHERN COMPANY — WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN BLEACHED OIL — ST. LOUIS.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test"

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE LEAD. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.
oct31—d6mo

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for [illegible] cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to [illegible]

aug5—d&wly

MARRIAGE SECRETS.

[illegible]

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30—deod&wly

DR. BUTTS.

DISPENSARY No. 12 N. Eighth st. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.

Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide. A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and [illegible] marriage, on the [illegible] of youth and the [illegible] manhood and womanhood [illegible] reading, which should be [illegible] under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure [illegible] pages with engravings, sent under seal for 50 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, [illegible]

[illegible] three books containing 400 pages, [illegible] on receipt of 60 cts. Address Dr. B[illegible] No. 12 N. 8th [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE

[illegible] Dr. A. G. OLIN, [illegible]



A GREAT DISCOVERY

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins' [illegible]

DOBBINS, BRO. & CO.
13 N. Fourth st., Phila.
P. & T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible]

H. FRANKLIN

[illegible]

SPENCE & [illegible]

Business Wagons

FINE CARRIAGES

[illegible]

The Atlanta Daily Constitution.

City Democratic Ticket.

FOR MAYOR:
HON. NEDOM L. ANGIER.
FOR ALDERMAN:
MR. M. T. CASTLEBERRY.
FOR COUNCILMEN:
First Ward—M. E. MAHER.
Second Ward—G. J. DALLAS.
Third Ward—J. M. BUICK.
Fourth Ward—C. K. MADDOX.
Fifth Ward—J. W. ENGLISH.

COUNTY NOMINEES.
For Ordinary, DANIEL PITTMAN.
For Sheriff, A. M. PERKERSON.
For Clerk, JAMES D. COLLINS.
For Tax Collector, SAM B. HOYLE.
For Tax Receiver, J. O. HARRIS.
For Treasurer, C. M. PAYNE.
For Surveyor, B. F. WALKER.
For Coroner, W M KILE.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
Use Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimens of our "news." mar22-dtf

To the Public.
Having decided to retire from the practice of dentistry, I hereby tender my thanks to my patrons for their past favors and would respectfully recommend to the public my friend and former partner Dr. D. Smith, whom I consider an excellent dentist and one that will give entire satisfaction. Respectfully,
nov19—dsun3m E. S. BILLUPS.

Anderson County Coal Creek Coal
Is the choice of the *Ladies*. It makes such a bright cheerful fire and so little sulphur and soot to annoy them, and no slate or rock to pay for. What they save in that particular will pay for a nice spring dress. Yard, corner Forsyth street and Railroad. nov29 dwed&sun 3m

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?
Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, their object is to get well: now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, oct7—deod&weow Wholesale Agents.

White Pine Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Mouldings, etc., at the lowest prices and of the best quality. All orders will have our prompt attention.
JENNINGS & ASHLEY, 31 and 33 Broad street, near Bridge.
JENNINGS & Co., sep16—d3mo-n-4-l 38 Decatur street.

New Advertisements.

Strengthening cordial—Dr. J. H. McLean.
Hostetter's stomach bitters.
Legal sales sale day—G. W. Adair.
Kennesaw block—G. W. Adair.
Executor's sale—John W. Pearce.
Notice in bankruptcy—W. H. Smyth.
Guardian's sale—E. M. Berry.
Dwelling house for rent—A. C. & B. F. Wyly.
Bell mansion for rent—G. W. Adair.
Brick residence for rent—G. W. Adair.
For rent—G. W. Adair.
Hammock's rent list.
For rent—G. W. Adair.
Wanted to rent—179 Collins street.
For sale—5½ Broad street.
Wanted—110 Collins street.
For rent—Apply at 30 Whitehall street or No 3 Capitol.
Wanted—Franklin Printing House.
Two comfortable rooms 183 Ivy street.
Boarders—Box 209 post office.
To the ladies—Joyner & Ellis.
For sale—At Jones' stable.
Copartnership notice—S H. Landrum.
DeKalb sheriff sales—James Hunter, sheriff.
Notice—S. D. Collins.
Dissolution—Hubbard & Merchant.
Christmas is coming—A M Lewin.
Festival—Fifth Baptist church.
Keep warm—D Steinheimer.
Shoes, shoes—New York Store.
Carpets—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
New militia district—Daniel Pittman.
Trunks, trunks—D Steinheimer.
Finished at last—John Keely.
O. W. Thomas' Golden lard.
Alpaca, alpaca—New York Store.
Belle of Kentucky—J. W. Fears.
John T. Hagan—94 Whitehall street.
Baggage smashers—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Call on Joe Whitaker, No. 7 Decatur street.
Trunk repairing—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Misses Cloaks—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Bags, Satchels—92 Whitehall street.
Black Silks—Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.
Travelers—Trunk Factory.
Tax receiver—B. F. Curtis.
Ladies' Cloaks—M. Rich.
Dwelling in Concord.
Blankets and comforts—M. Rich.
Inauguration—A. M. Lewin.
200 Cloaks—M. Rich.
Peace and good times—A. M. Lewin.
Underwear—M. Rich.
Just received—A. M. Lewin.
Save your wife's temper—21 Marietta street.
Underwear—M. & J. Hirsch.
New Carpets—21 Marietta street.
Overcoats—M. & J. Hirsch.
A mammoth concern.
A sacrifice—3 and 50 Whitehall street.
A card from William Ezzard.
Removed—W. H. White.
Dr Price's cream baking powder.
Gillet's double extract.
Now open—F. L. Brooks & Co.
Camphor Ice—Corner Broad and Marietta st.
For the ladies—70 Whitehall street.
Address—D F. Hammond.
Look at this—F. L. Brooks & Co.
Ladies' Turkish and Roman Baths—Dr. Wilson.
Health and economy—70 Whitehall street.
Perfect safety F. L Brooks.

HOUSEWIVES who desire the most delicious flavors in their cakes and pastry, will get it by using Dr. Price's Flavoring extracts.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. C. D. McCUTCHEN, PRESIDING.

Court met at 8½ o'clock.

In the case of Reuben Arnold vs the city, suit for damages for injury to property, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $400 and costs.

Judge McCutchen vacated the bench after receiving the verdict in the above case, and Judge [illegible] presided.

Judgments by default were rendered in the following cases:

[illegible] Ketchum & Co vs L B Langford, $1,546.88, [illegible]
[illegible] Smith & Johnson vs Samuel Law [illegible] 91.
[illegible] vs C S Newton, $125.
[illegible] Daily & Co vs L B Langford, $1,254 32.
[illegible] & Co vs J J Ford, $22 31
Jasper N Smith vs Ruth Irwin, $100. Four [illegible] $50.

[illegible] T J Weaver and J T Asher. Verdict [illegible] and new trial granted.

[illegible] petition of J A Wood, L Gardner, F J [illegible] C Smith, Wesley Gaines George Gar[illegible] and others, asking permission to establish [illegible] house for indigent colored people [illegible]

[illegible] following cases stand for trial on Monday:

TRIAL CALENDAR.

[illegible] vs. Mills.
[illegible] vs. [illegible]stell.
[illegible] vs Elyea.
[illegible] vs. Kimball.
[illegible] vs. Camp.
[illegible] vs. Redwine & Fox.
[illegible] vs. City.
[illegible] vs. Bechtholdt.
[illegible] vs. Holmes.
[illegible] vs. Anderson.
[illegible] vs. Widdows.
[illegible] vs. Moyers.
[illegible] vs. Garvin.
[illegible] vs. Wadsworth.
[illegible] vs. Hoyt.

[illegible] CREAM BAKING POWDER [illegible] deleterious substances, but it is [illegible] nutritious, and easy of digestion.

The City Court.

The regular December term of the [illegible] commences [illegible] morning. There are a number of [illegible] and the indications [illegible] will have a week or ten days [illegible]

[illegible] have been summoned to [illegible] jury: [illegible]

Christmas Trix.

We have in Store (Cunningham's Warehouse) the following:

One thousand barrels finest hand-picked Michigan, Baldwin's and apples.
Twenty thousand fresh Ruatan Cocoanuts,
Two hundred and fifty bunches Yellow Bananas,
Thirty to Fifty thousand bright Sweet Oranges (weekly.)
Also, California Pears, Raisins, Choice English Citron in 7 lb. boxes, Currants, Nuts of all kinds, Figs, Peanuts, Canned Goods and Fancy Grocerise. All at the Lowest Cash Prices.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama Street,
nov22-dim,2,3,4clp **Wholesale Fruit and Produce.**

GEORGIA.

AN EMPIRE IN HER VAST RESOURCES AND ELEMENTS OF WEALTH.

What the Geological Survey Has Developed Relative to Her Geological Formations.

In Hitchcock's geological map Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are marked as belonging to the Eozoic period, dawn of life. This was so designated because the real formation was not known. The value and extent of the geological survey of the state, under the direction of Dr George Little, State Geologist, is now beginning to develop itself. The survey made shows that in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama the formation is lower silurian. In Georgia the formation is divided into three periods: Potsdam of New York, Quebec of Canada, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The lower silurian formation is the same that gives the fine grain and dairy regions of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and middle Tennessee.

COPPER.

In the Potsdam period is found the Ducktown and Mobile copper mines. Gold-bearing rocks are found in the Quebec period. Copper is found in the Cincinnati period. The Blue Ridge copper mines, in Lumpkin county, the Canton copper mines, in Cherokee county, the Waldrop mine, in Haralson county, the Wood copper mine in Cleburn county, Ala., and the Fulton county copper mine ten miles from this city belong to this period. The copper mine near Union Point belongs to another belt.

IRON.

Iron is found in the non-metamorphic regions west of Pine Log mountain and northwest of Dug Down mountain. This, the brown hematite is not found in beds or veins but in pockets or massive deposits. Red fossiliferous iron ore is found in the Clinton period of the upper silurian formation.

COAL.

Coal is found in the coal measures of the carboniferous period, and covers 175 square miles. Mines have been opened in only two places. The Dade coal company, of which J. E Brown is president, and the Rising Fawn company in Dade county. The Dade coal company have lately opened the Castle Rock coal mine, formerly owned by Gen. J. B Gordon. There are hundreds of places where these mines could be opened.

COKE.

The Dade coal company have 65 coking ovens, and are successfully competing with the Sewanee mines. The Rising Fawn company have 60 improved Belgian coking ovens. By using the coal washing machinery recently introduced at Pittsburg, the coke can be still further improved.

MARLS.

A line from Columbus to Butler, in Taylor county, limits the cretaceous marls, while a line from Fort Gaines to Butler, Macon and Augusta defines the northern limits, and one along the northern line of Chatham, the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, and Quitman on the Withlacoochee river limits the southern line of the tertiary marls. These marls have been used by Hon. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, Dr Longstreet, of Effingham county, Ga., and Col. Ed Shorter, of Alabama. All pronounce it valuable as a fertilizer. Instances have been known where the effect of the application of these marls to the land could be seen in the crops fifteen years afterwards. In some cases the crops was doubled. Prof. Loughridge is now engaged in examining the marls on Flint river. On the first he was at Montezuma, and although the thermometer was down to twenty-two, he found marl beds at Pineville, on Dry creek. The yellow marl is fifteen feet thick. The marls are exposed in the banks of the creeks and rivers and can be reached in other places by digging a few feet below the surface.

VEGETABLE MATTER.

That portion of the state below the formations is rich in vegetable matter, marsh muck, and peat—the very thing needed to fertilize the sandy lands of that section, and make them as productive as any in the state. This vegetable matter, muck and peat, are accessible.

NATURAL FERTILIZERS CONVENIENT.

It seems an almost inexcusable blunder to send so much money out of the country for commercial fertilizers, when nature has placed the fertilizers needed close to the locality where they can do the most good. The marl deposits on the Satilla river are close enough to compost with the muck of Okefenokee and other swamps. Southern Georgia has in these marls a full supply of lime to use for fertilizing her soil. There is also a sufficient supply bordering on the Chattahoochee ridge, at Gainesville, Flowery Branch, Habersham, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens and Cherokee counties. In Haralson county the limestone is used for marble. In northwest Georgia one can scarcely get out of sight of large beds of limestone. Here is one important item of our resources overlooked. There is

"MILLIONS IN IT,"

because it can be used as a fertilizer and is accessible to all points of the state. Rocks ground up, pulverized and disintegrated by the action of rain, the atmosphere, sun and frost forms soil.

OUR SOILS.

The state geologist has samples of the characteristic soils of the state, carefully selected, and labelled with a description of their natural vegetation and chemical analyses showing the ingredients present in the sample, and what ingredients necessary for plant food it lacks. These soils are to be studied by the agricultural chemist of the department of agriculture, in order to recommend suitable fertilizers for them.

NATURAL GROWTH.

The state geologist has samples of 225 different kinds of woods grown in the state, embracing all that are used in making wagons, buckets, axe-handles, etc. These samples show the grain and fibre of the wood, the polish and smoothness of dressing, and labelled with the botanical and common name and county where grown.

Any man who would keep two horses in his stable all the year would be voted lacking in sound judgment. And yet the people of Georgia every year have

MILLIONS OF HORSES

who require neither corn nor fodder running [illegible] to the sea, and that, too, in the teeth of the fact that the factories at Augusta and Columbus have proven the best paying investments in the United States. Professor Locke, of the geological survey, has measured all the streams in the state large enough to turn a wheel, accurately, and tabulated giving the county and amount of horse-power available.

BENEFIT OF NEWSPAPER INFORMATION.

Both capital and labor are needed to utilize these resources. Neither can be secured to the capitalist that we have these resources, and to the laborer that we have cheap materials superb climate, a productive soil and good government. Paragraphs published in the Atlanta CONSTITUTION two years ago concerning the gold fields in north Georgia attracted attention to them, and now there is greater activity in the mining regions there than at any time since they were opened. These paragraphs were derived from official sources, and generally accepted as not exaggerated statements. The demand for copies of the report of the state geologist has been great, and there is not a copy left.

All the state geologist asks of visitors to the state capital to believe their own eyes.

MAPS.

The state geologist has had maps of the counties surveyed, prepared with accuracy, showing the roads leading from the railroads to the lots of land marked as containing minerals, location of mills, elevation of mountains, gaps where the mountains can be crossed, where macadamized roads can be made, and railroads extended.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD.

The speedy completion of the Marietta and North Georgia R R, to Murphy, N.C [illegible] and imperatively demanded for the development of Georgia and Atlanta. It will open up the mineral region north of the Blue Ridge mountains and give the people of western North Carolina, now cut off from the Tennessee railroad by Smoky mountain and Unaka, from Wilmington and the North Carolina railroads by the Blue Ridge, a chance for a market.

THE GEORGIA WESTERN.

The early construction of the Georgia Western is another necessity. [illegible] to make possible our own copper, and [illegible] for [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] as well as access to the coal fields of Alabama. This will give us a [illegible] of about 150 miles on each side. Birmingham, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., are destined to be the manufacturing centers of the south. [illegible]

[illegible]

woods to make every article of furniture and every implement needed; coal, iron, copper, silver, lead and nickel; soils suitable for producing everything needed except coffee; natural fertilizers at our very doors, and gold enough to purchase anything we need outside of what we can produce ourselves.

These facts have been elicited by the geological survey, and should set the people not only to thinking but acting.

WHISKY REBELLION.

A WILD SCENE OF DISORDER AT SOCIAL CIRCLE.

One Man Killed, and Eight or Ten Wounded.

A gentleman who stopped at Social Circle yesterday, and who reached here yesterday evening informs us that the report that Dick Smith, of Jasper county, was killed in the melee at Social Circle last Wednesday, was erroneous, although he was severely wounded. There were, he says, about one thousand five hundred people in Social Circle on Wednesday. It is estimated that there were

FULLY ONE THOUSAND PERSONS DRUNK,

and, of course, eager for a fray. White and black got into a pell mell fight during the evening, lasting for three or four hours. A negro struck a policeman with a club, and the policeman fired at him, wounding him severely. Some eight or ten were wounded, more or less severely.

Dick Smith, of Jasper county, had an altercation with one of the Hardin boys of Rutledge. Mark Hardin came up to pull his brother off, when Smith fired, killing Mark instantly. Smith was badly wounded in the body.

Yesterday Smith had a preliminary investigation at Rutledge and was committed to jail on the charge of murder.

Considerable excitement prevails in that locality. Citizens say that it was the largest and noisiest crowd ever assembled there.

MORE STEALING.

A Lady Looses $8 in Specie and a Breastpin.

Another case of sneak stealing was reported to the police yesterday. This time the sufferer is a white lady by the name of Mrs. Carrie Cummings, and who resides on the corner of Broad and Hunter streets.

Mrs Cummings' statement is that she was the possessor of eight dollars in gold and silver coin, which she kept tied up in a piece of flannel and deposited in a bead watch case hanging near the mantlepiece in her room. The money was peculiarly valuable to her from family associations. One of the silver dollar pieces was carried in the pocket of her grandfather in the war of 1812 and a two dollar and a half gold piece was presented to her by her husband on the day of her marriage. Wrapped up with the money she had a small breastpin belonging to her child.

The only person beside herself and husband, who Mrs. Cummings thinks could have known anything about the money were two negroes. The one is a boy named Jim Nix, who was employed to nurse the child, and the other an old woman named Lucy Montgomery. The latter is the wife of Ransom Montgomery, a darkey well known in the city, and was employed by Mrs. Cummings to do sawing. As circumstances pointed very strongly to these being the guilty ones, they were arrested yesterday morning by Officer Bonnell and their houses searched by virtue of a warrant issued by Judge Wright. The search, however, revealed nothing. Ransom heard of his wife's arrest, and accompanied by one of his daughters came to the guard house in considerable agitation. The prisoners were detained for some time, but as nothing could be developed against them, they were discharged. As yet Mrs. Cummings has failed to obtain the slightest clue as to the whereabouts of the money.

Captain Sidney Dell.

Captain Dell informs us that he will very soon remove to the state of Oregon. He has been a citizen of our place for a number of years, and has been a leading lawyer at our bar. We regret that he has determined to cast his lot in another state, but as he has made up his mind to go we trust he will meet with the success he merits in his new home and that his energy and ability will be properly rewarded. He will leave behind him many friends here and in other parts of this state who will regret to learn of his move, and join us in the hope that it will be all he desires. He will leave next Wednesday, and after paying a visit to his father, will go at once to his new home in the west.

Pastor Grant's Card.

ATLANTA, Nov. 25, 187

Editors Constitution: GENTLEMEN—In your issue of the 25th a "local" appears reflecting upon me as the pastor of Providence Baptist church. I trust that, in justice to the church over which I presided as pastor until the last two months, you will permit me to correct that statement of the affair.

I left the pastoral charge of the church by my own free will, and not at the request of its members who now and since my separation from them have repeatedly desired my return to the charge of the church; but desiring quietness, and aware that I had among a few of its members bitter enemies (for what cause I know not,) I have firmly refused.

As regards my representing myself as a single man, it is untrue, as I did not so place myself before my members. It was not convenient for me to have my family here, and until I saw, and with the advice of the "Pastor's Union society, that it was necessary (they living in the country), to remove any bad impressions that the should come, until that time I did not send for them.

My intimacy and relations to the female members of the said church were pure, and such relations as all pastors, both white and colored have with the members under their charge.

When I became pastor of the Providence church that body was largely in debt and through my instrumentality the debt has decreased one-third in a period of sixteen months and my main support and assistance to bring about such a state of affairs were the female members of the congregation. Finally, permit me to say that after being before the "pastors' union society" on a "hearsay" charge, that body honorably acquitted me of doing anything derogatory to my calling.

There are about one hundred members; out of this number some six or eight, for motives unknown to me and motives which they have failed to express to me or the public, or the "society," which has the power to investigate what those motives or causes for complaint really are. Though a colored man, I have tried to benefit my race and lead a just and honorable life and show a good example in my calling. If I have failed, it has been without any intention of wrong doing, but through weakness and I respectfully would ask those interested for a thorough investigation since I took the pastoral charge of said church.

Trusting you will confer a favor on a poor man, and at the same time perform an act of justice by inserting this communication, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

REV. WILLIAM GRANT.

The Supreme Court

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

14 Rome	11	18 Ocmulgee	1
15 Cherokee	7	19 Eastern	29
16 Augusta	12	20 Brunswick	2
17 Middle			

ATLANTA, December 2.

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Wm. Meeks vs. the state. Murder, from Polk. Argued.

J W Wofford; A R Wright; J A Blance; M [illegible] W M Sparks; Jno M King; C G Jones, for plaintiff.

C T Clements, solicitor general, and Dabney and Fouche, contra.

No 8. The Memphis branch railroad company vs Pat [illegible] Sullivan. Appeal, from Floyd.

No 10. Mechanics branch railroad company vs Alvin Coarberg. Appeal, from Floyd.

These two cases, by consent, were argued together.

Dabney & Fouche; Smith & Branham; [illegible] Thornwell; N J Hammond, attorney general for plaintiffs in error.

Wright & Featherston, contra.

[illegible]

OUR BOYS.

THE STORY OF THEIR SUCCESS AS TOLD BY THEMSELVES.

We Tell [illegible] for Ourselves.

We intended to print a full list of the CONSTITUTION'S outside newsboys; but the list is still incomplete. One week from to-day we will give it, and we hope to give at the same time each boy's residence or place of business, so that the people can find him when he is not selling papers in the street. None of the brigade have deserted thus far, and all are succeeding finely. Nearly every boy has increased his daily order. Let us see what some of the new recruits have to say:

ACWORTH.

Master Waddie E. Holmes is only ten years old, but he orders ten copies a day, and expects soon to make it twenty.

FAIRBURN.

Willie Malone says he had "splendid success with his first order," and remits for future supplies. No town is too small in such times as these for the sale of a morning newspaper.

HAMPTON.

Emmet Jackson enlists under the CONSTITUTION'S banner, and is determined to fight it out on that line until President Tilden is inaugurated.

SENOIA.

F. W. Methwin manages to get his papers ahead of the mails and is doing well.

LA GRANGE.

Louis Montgomery proposes to help his mother, and we are glad to give him a chance in so fine a town to sell the CONSTITUTION. He can and undoubtedly will do well.

FILL UP THE BRIGADE.

About twenty good towns are still unsupplied, and the boy who wants to represent one of them and at the same time pay his own way, should apply soon. A small order to begin with, is the best way. We charge two and a half cents a copy for the paper delivered by express. Now is the right time to begin, for congress meets to-morrow, and the legislature will soon be in session. One will decide who is to be our next president, and the other will decide whether we are to have a constitutional convention or not. The election of an United States senator, a great European war and exciting political complications are in sight. It is the newsboys' harvest. Let every town be represented in the brigade before next Sunday.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Down with bolters and so-called independents. No man, with the slightest vestige of democracy in his composition, will oppose regular democratic nominees after seeing the developments of republican deviltry enacted since the presidential election.

—If a bolter opposes the delegate system of nomination and then opposes the primary plan, is it not a logical conclusion that he is opposed to any system that does not place selfish "I" in front?

—Next Tuesday the grand lodge of the order of True Reformers, colored, meet in Big Bethel church on Wheat street to consider the matter of resolving themselves into colored Good Templars. Jackson McHenry is a candidate for grand worthy chief. Jackson will make them a fine presiding officer. J. O. Wimbish delivers an address to the grand lodge at 9 a. m.

—The festival given by the Girls' society of St. Paul's church was crowned with brilliant success last night. By a unanimous vote the postmistresses were elected for life, or until married.

—The entire letter mail for New York from Atlanta, November 24, was destroyed by fire between Washington and Baltimore on Sunday 26th ult. No registered matter was lost.

—Wallace W. Rhodes, Esq., mailing clerk in the Atlanta office, distributed 100,000 letters and postal cards during the month of November without making a single mistake in the distribution.

—A crazy negro, who gave his name as George Washington, was arrested yesterday by the police for bellowing and whooping on the streets. He has but one leg, and says he was sent here from a poor house in Charleston. The best thing to do with him is to put him on a train and ship him back.

—The number of voters who had registered up to yesterday afternoon was 282. Of these seventeen were negroes.

—Neal Mathews, a juvenile colored thief, was locked up last night for stealing fish from Georgi.

—The police arrested last night several men found lying about on the streets in drunken stupors. One of them brought in from Castleberry's hill was nearly frozen stiff when found, and would have died had he remained much longer where he was found.

—Let the south remain solid in democratic principles and opposition to radicalism. It is as important to elect democratic county officers as it is state and national democratic officers. The whole is composed of parts, and if we take care of the minor points the larger will take care of themselves.

—A new militia district, No. 1,289, has been formed in Fulton county, and a new election precinct established at Adamsville. Lucky numbers, 479 and 1,289. They will roll up overwhelming majorities for the regular democratic nominees against bolters at the election for county officers in January next.

—The Columbus Enquirer says: It is understood the Georgia railroad is indebted to the pool $71,000 and the Atlantic Coast Line about the same amount, and whether they will pay out is the question. But who understands that the Georgia railroad owes this amount?

—One of the amusing features of the day arises from the fact that three old incorrigible flinty hearted bachelors were appointed by Fulton county sunday school association to make an appeal to parents. They are good on precept however.

—A negro boy, in the employ of Capt. J. T. Glenn, procured $7 last night to buy a pair of shoes with. Instead of purchasing the shoes, he invested the money in whisky, and went on an outrageous bender. He returned to the house late in the evening, in a beastly state of intoxication, and with a severe cut on the head. Whether he got it by falling down, or was struck by somebody, could not be ascertained, as he was too drunk to give any account of himself. A physician had to be called in to dress his injuries.

PERSONAL POINTS.

—Mr. W. P. McClatchy, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic party of Cobb county, was in the city yesterday. He is one of the steady, solid and rising young men of Cobb.

—Judge A. C. Pate, of the Oconee circuit, was in the city yesterday.

—Col. T. J. Smith, master of the state Grange, reached here from Chicago yesterday and left last night for Oconee.

—Col. Paul C. Hudson, a popular and successful lawyer of Thomson, was at the Markham yesterday.

—J. E. Parrott, of Calhoun, was in the city yesterday.

—Col. Joel C. Fain, the tall cedar of the Conasauga, was at the Markham yesterday.

—M. G. Dobbins, proprietor of Rowland Springs, is at the Markham.

—Col. J. W. Wofford was in the city yesterday.

—Rev. John Jones, D. D., by request, repeated, at the Methodist church, on last Sabbath morning, the very able sermon preached by him at the late commencement of the university of Georgia, taking for his text the words of the Savior, "I must work. He divided work under three great heads—head work, heart work, hand work. His remarks to the young men were adapted to impress them with a vast importance of honest labor.—West Point Press.

—General Gordon returned home to Kirkwood last night.

—Judge C. D. McCutchen returned home yesterday. The bar were favorably impressed with him.

—Our city editor was called to Atlanta yesterday to attend the bedside of his sister, Mrs J A. Cody, who is critically ill.—Columbus Times. We were pleased to see him in fine condition, showing that the "Times" are properous.

—Elder W. L. Beebe, of Covington, a Remitive Baptist, has gone to Canada to take charge of several churches.—Washington Gazette.

—The CONSTITUTION reports Captain F. F. Coulter, agent of the Southern Express company in Atlanta in a very critical condition. He is a brother in law of Captain S. H. Hill, deceased, of Columbus, and has charge of his children. He has been longer in the service of the company than any expressman in the service.—Columbus Enquirer.

—Mr. F. P. Gray and wife, of Cartersville, and Miss Eliot Tumlin, of Erharlee, returned home yesterday.

—Miss Bertis Dougherty is on a visit to her parents at Stone Mountain.

—Hon. Julian Hartridge, of Savannah, was at the Markham last night, en route to Washington.

The Trespassers Jailed.

The negro boys Charles Palmer, Joe Pace and Ivan Morris, whose arrest for tearing down fencing belonging to Mr. L. C. Wells, has been already noted were tried yesterday before Justice Butt. Wells proved conclusively that they were the right parties, and the court committed them to jail. Mr. Joseph Smith appeared for the defence. Joe Scafe, another darkey, who was charged with being one of the crowd, was discharged.

A Card

Editors Constitution:—I am informed that it is being industriously circulated that I am running as a candidate for tax receiver in the interest of Capt. A. G. Greer, and that if I am elected, he is to be interested in the profits of the office, which is entirely false and unfounded, as there is no arrangement or understanding that Capt. Greer or any person, is to participate in the profits of the office but if elected, I will hold the office for the benefit of myself, and myself only.

WM. EZZARD.

This, Nov. 2, 1876.

O. W. Thomas & Co.'s Golden Lard is now leading the van in this market. No lard can be made superior to the Golden, which is well-known to the trade. Our wholesale houses can supply all retail merchants at all times. 1t

Another Street Show.
A horse attached to a Singer sewing machine wagon created a free show yesterday morning on Whitehall street, by his antics, and ultimately succeeded in smashing up one of the shafts. The usual street corner crowd promptly assembled and discussed the situation as if both horse and wagon belonged to them. The driver was scared but not hurt.

Belle of Kentucky Flour is too well known to require an extended notice in this topic. Belle Flour mixed with Golden Lard will keep all good wives in good humor with their neighbors and in love with their husbands. Mr. J. W. Fears sell wholesale houses only Golden and Belle. 1t

Nice and Cheap.
We received to-day two cases of those nice Overcoats, in plain and Fur Beaver, expressly made for us. This is the fifth invoice of these goods we have ordered, which is a sure test of their popularity. Give us a call. We can suit you in price, size and quality.
Gate City Clothing Store, A. & S. ROSENFELD, 24 Whitehall street, corner Alabama dec2—d3t

ALL of Dr. Price's American perfumes are admired for their durability and sweetness. They represent the delightful odor of freshly gathered flowers—perfect odor gems.

A Mammoth Concern.
With much pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Captain John Keely, which appears in another column. We visited this gentleman's store on Saturday and noticed the result of the recent alterations made, by which he has embraced with his old store the building next door, formerly occupied by Mr Hirsch. The captain has had the partition removed, thus throwing the stores strictly into one, and giving him we think, the most pleasant, best lighted and most capacious retail drygoods store probably to be found in the state. It is now filled to overflowing with new and choice goods purchased under the recent political depression, and which will be found interesting to purchasers at the low prices asked for them. Give captain Keely a call.

Kid Gloves.
Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer splendid 2-Button Kid Gloves at $1 00 and $1 25 They guarantee they are the best goods in the market at the price. nov28-dtf

We would advise parties desiring to purchase carpets, oil cloths or shades, to get them from
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.
Their assortment is very superior and prices very low. nov.28 dtf.

Sudden Death.

It was reported upon the streets last evening that a man residing on Fair street, not far from the jail, had suddenly fallen dead. Rumor has it that he was addicted to the use of liquor, and that this was the immediate cause of his death. No further particulars could be obtained.

The Recorder.

The recorder yesterday morning presided over the slimmest court he has had for a month past. Only two cases were tried.

A tattered foreigner named Emis Homines, who could not speak a word of English, was arraigned for public indecency and fined $1 and costs.

Charley Austin plead guilty to his Marietta street escapade, and in consideration of having but one leg, was also let off with $1 and costs.

Hymeneal.

The following marriage licences were issued last week from the Ordinary's office:

WHITES.

Mr W H Smith and Miss S O Hendricks.
Mr James W Morton and Miss Emily D Harper.
Mr G A [illegible] and Miss [illegible] Wilmoth.
Mr Joseph G [illegible] and Miss [illegible]
[illegible]
Mr S [illegible] and Miss Jennie Kelly.
Mr Green [illegible] and Miss M L Daniel.

[illegible]

WATCHES.
Just received another consignment of those celebrated Gold Watches for ladies and gents' wear, this being the third lot I have sold in the past sixty days. Remember, I am offering these watches at hard pan prices, and am instructed by the owners to close out this lot in the next thirty days. Each watch guaranteed for three years from date of sale. My customers and all who know me will take notice. I tell you now is the time for a bargain in a fine watch.
sept10-tf GEO. SHARP, JR.

TRY one of Joe's Little Operas, 3 for 25 cents.

A Sacrifice.
OUR $18 Suits marked down to $15. Our $18 Overcoats marked down to $14.50, and so they stand. Call and secure bargains, at 3 & 50 Whitehall street.
dec2-sun tu & sat

CAMPHOR Ice with Glycerine and mutton-suet at Taylor & Wimberly's, corner Broad and Marietta streets. 1t

GILLET'S Double Extracts always reliable, pure, strong and delicious. 1t

IT is with pleasure we again call the attention of our readers to Dr. Dunshee's advertisement, knowing that any person placing themselves under his care will never regret it. From the numerous patients in this city and vicinity whom the doctor has benefited, we hear nothing but words of praise. The doctor makes no charge whatever for consultation or advice, and will be pleased to see any person who is afflicted with that dire complaint rupture. He can be seen at room 43 Markham House, Atlanta, Georgia.

Underwear. Underwear.
RED and White Flannel underwear of the best material at low figures, at
M. & J. HIRSCH, 3 & 50 Whitehall street.
[illegible]

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
Just received, a third lot of new Cloaks. M. Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s, which they will offer at great bargains. nov28-dtf

GIVE Joe a call. He keeps the best cigars in the city.

Tax Receiver.
Mr. B. F. Curtis has a card in the [illegible] announcing himself as a candidate for tax receiver. He is opposed to the [illegible] of [illegible]

ADDRESS.

To the Voters of Fulton County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I am a candidate for election to the office of Ordinary of Fulton county at the approaching January election. I was a candidate three months before the nomination of Judge Pitman, as made by the primary election 25th August, 1876. I insisted upon the privilege of running in that nomination, and urged that it should be so ordered and conducted as to secure a fair and full expression of the voters of the county. In my judgment, as well as in the judgment of a large portion of the citizens of the county, it was not so ordered or conducted, and no redress was left me or my friends but an appeal to the ballot box, which I most cheerfully make. I desire not to be understood as being opposed to party organization when it is made to promote harmony or secure success, but when it is made without regard to either, and for the purpose of individual promotion I am. All personal preference sinks into insignificance when put in contest with the triumph of political principle, but I know and so do you that political necessity is often falsely urged as a means to secure personal advancement for individual benefit alone.

I believe with what I believe to be a majority of the voters of this county that this nomination is not an expression of the wishes of the people, and was not made under circumstances such as to be binding upon them. There was 3839 votes cast for ordinary in the primary election on the 25th of August, 1876, which was 488 more votes than the whole poll of Fulton county in 18[illegible] which embraced all parties, the whole poll being 3,351, and being 1,010 votes more than was cast for M. A. Candler for congress in November 1876; Candler's vote being 2,820; and 1,203 votes more than was cast for Gen. Colquitt for governor in October 1876; his vote being 2 636. Was then this 3,839 votes cast for ordinary in the primary election on the 25th of August, 1876, the single votes of qualified voters, or were these illegal votes cast either by repeating, or voters from other counties? I leave you to answer. It is the privilege of the people to elect such men to office as they believe will best subserve their interests, any stratagem which deprives them of this privilege is a subversion of their rights, and any submission on their part is a yielding of their power tending to a subversion of free government.

Rotation in office is a great democratic idea, and no citizen ought to be required to serve the public longer than sixteen years in the same capacity, unless it should be believed that his qualifications are such that his place cannot be supplied.

I believe that a majority of you think with me on this subject, or I should not be a candidate for your suffrage. I am not a stranger to you; you know who and what I am and what my qualifications are, and if I should be elected I pledge myself to administer this office without partiality and to the best of my ability, devoting my time and talent to your service.

Very respectfully,
dec3-tf D. F. HAMMOND.

Ladies' Turkish and Roman Baths.
Dr. Wilson's elegant separate rooms are now open. The reputation of his Turkish bath is already established. The new Roman Innunction bath will be much sought after for its effects on the complexion.

Overcoats, Overcoats.
THE best Black and Blue Beaver Overcoats at $16.50. Chinchilla and Elysian Overcoats from $12 to $8. We can show you the best assorted stock in the city, at
M. & J. HIRSCH'S, 3 and 50 Whitehall street.
dec2-sun tu & sat

Black Silks.
A very large line of fine black silks just received at less than old prices, at
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.
dec3-d2t

New Carpets.
Haygood has just received a new supply of carpets and office matting.
dec3-d1t 21 Marietta street.

The Presidential Inauguration.
The managers have decided that A. M. Lewin & Co., 49 Peachtree and 78 Whitehall streets, have the best assorted stock of fancy and staple groceries, fruits, candies, nuts almonds, raisons, wines champaignes, cigars, etc, etc, in this city at the lowest prices. 1t

Now Open.
F. L. Brooks & Co., at No. 70 Whitehall street, next to Chamberlin & Boynton's, have just opened, and are daily receiving a large and well selected stock of *strictly pure and fresh drugs*, choice Imported and Domestic Cigars, Dye Stuffs Spices, Trusses, etc, at remarkably low prices.

Save Your Wife's Temper.
Buy weather strips of Wm. A. Haygood and stop your rattling windows.
dec3-d1t 21 Marietta street.

Peace and Good Times are Coming.
Therefore lay in your stock of groceries fruits, almonds, raisins, candies, canned goods, nuts, wines, champagnes, cigars, etc, etc., at A. M. LEWIN & Co.'s, 49 Peachtree, corner of Wheat, and 78 Whitehall. 1t

Just Received
at A. M. Lewin & Co.'s, 49 Peachtree and 78 Whitehall street:
100 barrels sugar. 50 sacks coffee.
100 boxes tea, 100 boxes raisons.
50,000 pounds assorted fine candies.
50,000 pounds assorted nuts and almonds.
5,000 pounds minced meats.
50,000 pounds apple, peach and quince butter.
100 dozen assorted wines and champagnes.
100,000 fine and cheap cigars.
All of which they will sell at the greatest bargains. Give us a call. 1t

For the Ladies.
A splendid stock of Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet articles, Brushes, Combs, etc, at prices that would surprise you. The finest Colognes and Hair Oil that can be made from genuine French extracts at only $1 00 per pint. Call and see the new styles of Photographic [illegible] Labels for Toilet Bottles, at F. S. Brooks & Co's New Drug Store, No. 70 Whitehall street.

Perfect Safety
Is guaranteed to all who have their prescriptions filled at F. L. Brooks & Co's New Drug Store, No 70 Whitehall street. The prescription department will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietors, who are old experienced druggists of many years' standing, and nothing but strictly pure drugs and chemicals will be used in compounding them.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, December 2.

Paul C Hudson, Thomaston, A J Brannon, Ga; T P Janes, Ga; Hon Julian Hartridge, Savannah; Jas O'Bryan, New York; W S Murray, Louisville; Jas W Huff, Columbus; P R Young, Savannah; James Coleman, Cairo; Jas J Sumton; A T Beacon and wife, Waltham, Mass; T J Smith, Oconee; John W Woodruff, Ga; J J Williams, C E Harrison, Henry Hillyer Mark W Johnson, city; W F Patillo and two children, G W Burrings, C J Williams, Louisville; S H Joseph, Chas McCarthy, M K Brill, S H Simon, E C Cullen, Robinson's circus; J W Heard, Baltimore, L G Gordon; New York; M J Dobbins, Ga; M C Saxton, Ga; Mrs Haywood. Mrs John Robinson and family, Mrs John Robinson, Jr; Robert Strickney, Robinson's circus; A B Wrenn, D E Martin, Carrollton; F D Bush, city; Mr Marks and Miss Minnie Marks, Robinson's circus; W P Fredrick, Louisville; R A Kirk, Nashville; D Callahan and wife, Chattanooga; Robt Leroy, Louisville.

Health and Economy.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, etc., warranted strictly pure for medical purposes, at New York prices, at F. L. Brooks & Co's new drug store, No. 70 Whitehall street.

Dwelling in Concord.

There is great unanimity in the south in favor of peace and good government, of unity and concord. The general desire is to live in concord. The people too are getting in accord on the subject of encouraging home manufactures. Both of these ends can be accomplished by wearing of these made of Concord goods.

The first man to don a Concord suit was Comptroller-General Goldsmith, who thus becomes the leader of fashion.

Governor A. H. Colquitt will be inaugurated governor in a suit of Concord.

Hon. Milton A. Candler will go to congress in a Concord suit.

Colonel W. O. Tuggle will cast his vote for Tilden in a suit of Concord, and the members from Troup will make their appearance in a suit of Concord.

The members of the legislature are all having Concord suits made, and of course [illegible] for offices at their disposal will also don them.

Eugene Speer, of Griffin, has ordered three suits, and we look for the entire people to be "suited" in a short time.

Look at This.
Brook's Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla and Orange (the finest in the world) made from [illegible] all the flavor of the fruit itself. Sold wholesale and retail at less than New York prices, at F. L. Brooks & Co.'s new drug store, 70 Whitehall street.

CAMPHOR Ice with Glycerine and mutton-suet at Taylor & Wimberly's, corner Broad and Marietta streets. 1t

REMOVED, office North-western Mutual Life Company, to with [illegible] Wilkins, [illegible] Taylor & Wimberly's store, corner Marietta and Broad street. Wm. H. White agent.
[illegible]

STRICTLY PURE

ST. LOUIS WHITE LEAD
Two tons Collier Co's brand,
Two tons Southern Co's brand,
Two tons Missouri Co's brand,
Also the following Eastern brands: John Lucas & Co.'s, perfectly pure. Wadsworth, Martinez & Longman's, perfectly pure. Cumberland White Lead Co 's, perfectly pure. Hamburg White Lead Co.'s, perfectly pure. Pittsburg White Lead Co.'s brand.
All above warranted as represented under a forfeiture of from one hundred to one thousand dollars. Also in stock 1,200 boxes WINDOW GLASS, and 100 bbls OIL of all kinds, which we guarantee to sell at manufacturer's prices.
DUCK & CO.,
sep17—dsun,3mo 35 Alabama street

Local and Business Notices

Finished at Last!!!
John Keely has pleasure in stating that the alterations that have been in progress in his store, are now completed, and his store, hitherto too much contracted both for his stock and his trade, is now the most commodious in the city. It will be found to overflowing be with choice goods and *great bargains* which he has just opened. Read the following list! Nothing like it ever placed before the public in Atlanta, viz:
10 pieces elegant Black Waterproof, 50 cts per yard, worth 85 cents.
500 Handsome shawls at half price.
250 new Boulevard Skirts cheaper than ever before.
50 pieces Fancy Cassimeres 50, 65 and 70 cents, worth 75c, 90c and $1.
The largest line of Misses' solid and fancy colored Wool and Cotton Hose, ever offered in Atlanta.
A splendid line of Ladies' and Children's Merino Skirts and Drawers from forced sales, *very cheap!*

CLOAKS!
Just received 300 Ladies' Cloaks, embracing every grade from $2 50 to $25 each, the most remarkable goods for the money ever offered in the line of cloaks.

BLACK ALPACAS!
75 pieces excellent Black Alpacas (double width) 25 cts per yard.
20 pieces fine Black Alpaca, double width, 35 cents per yard worth 50 cents.
15 pieces beautiful Black Alpaca 40 cents usually sold at 60 cents.
10 pieces superb Black Alpacas 50 and 60 cents per yard worth 65 to 75 cents.
10 extra fine Seal Brown double width Alpaca 25 cents worth 50 cents.

DRESS GOODS.
25 pieces choicest Black Cashmeres 65 cents upwards. These goods are as good as anything selling elsewhere at from 25 to 50 per cent more.
20 pieces Seal Brown, Navy Blue, and Myrtle Green Cashmeres, Serges, etc, 50 cents a yard, just reduced from 85 cents.

ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER
Will be found 25 pieces elegant 9-4 Bleached Sheeting 20 cents per yard worth 30 cents.
25 pieces 10-4 Bleached Sheeting 22½ worth 40 cents per yard.
500 Misses' Solid Colored Woolen Arab Shawls 50 cents, well worth $1 25
10 00 yards choice Embroideries, less than half price.

BLANKETS, ETC.
75 pairs excellent White Blankets from $2.50 per pair upwards, cheaper by 40 per cent. than similar goods have been offered before
150 pieces white, red and fancy flannels at partly reduced prices.
500 pieces of choice pattern Calicoes, just opened, besides Novelties in immense variety Ladies Silk Ties, Rouchings, Veilings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Corsets etc.

SOMETHING NEW.
About one thousand baskets including everything from small fancy work baskets up to large market baskets purchased at G. W. Jack's recent bankrupt sale will be sold at one half their value. Call at once as the attractions are great and prices low at JOHN KEELY'S.
dec3-d1t

BAGGAGE SMASHERS.
Beware of the Trunk of Tom Saddler of Robinson's minstrels, weight 350 pounds. It was made at the ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY.
dec3-3tsun-wed-fri.

Keep Warm! Keep Warm!
The cry is, keep cool, keep cool! I say keep warm, by calling at the New York store and buy your Blankets and Comforts.
D STEINHEIMER, 48 Whitehall street.
dec3-sun&wed

Ladies will find a full line of Ladies' Gents, and Children's Underwear, in all sizes, at M. RICH'S 1t

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.
GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free. 350 elegant rooms. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial. june20—dtf

BAGS, SATCHELS.
1,000 Bags and Satchels, fine goods, just received—cheap.
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
dec3-sun-wed-fri.

Trunks, Trunks, Trunks.
Call at the great Southern Trunk warehouse to buy your Trunks, such as fine Saratoga Trunks, Gents' Sole Leather Trunks, Bridal Saratoga Trunks, Satchels, Ladies' Traveling Bags, Shawl and Trunk Straps, 250 Texas emigrant Trunks, all at New York manufacturer's prices, at No. 48 Whitehall street.
D. STEINHEIMER.
dec3-sun&wed

200 of the latest styles of Ladies' Cloaks just received at M. Rich's, at from $3 to $30, 25 per cent below former prices. 1t

Trunk Repairing.
Trunks, Bags and Satchels repaired, renovated, re-lined and covered. Send them to the ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
dec3 sun wed-fri.

Shoes, Shoes, shoes.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes and Boots, and 300 dozen assorted children's Shoes for winter wear, all Philadelphia made, every pair warranted to wear well at the New York Store, 48 Whitehall street.
dec3 sun&wed.

Blankets and Comforts.
M. Rich has a large lot of Blankets and Comforts at astonishingly low prices. 1t

TRAVELERS.
Go to headquarters for Trunks. Just completed 200 Ladies' Leather Saratogas, 150 Gents' A No 1 Monitors.
TRUNK FACTORY, 92 Whitehall street.
dec3 sun-wed-fri

Black Alpacas! Black Alpacas!
74 pieces Black Alpacas for the Holidays, at remarkably low prices at the NEW YORK STORE, 48 Whitehall street.
dec3 sun&wed

THE finest selections of Ladies' Cloaks is to be found at M. RICH'S. 1t

Announcements.

For Ordinary of DeKalb County,
L. A. Sirmans, Esqr., the present able and efficient Clerk, who has served the people so faithfully for the last four years, and who has had ten years experience in said office, at the ensuing January election.
nov29—d4 wid MANY CITIZENS.

County Candidates.

For Tax Receiver.

I am a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, at the election to be held in January next. WM. McMILLAN.

Tax Collector's Notice.

I [illegible] the purpose of complying with the law the Tax Books for State and County [illegible] be closed on the 1st December. All tax payers will govern themselves accordingly.

W. S. WALKER, T. C.
nov21-d1dtd Fulton county, Georgia.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers
BEST WORK!
LATEST STYLES [illegible]

Rupture Cured.

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, formerly of Dr. Marsh's Institute, of New York, having returned to **ATLANTA**, through the solicitation of his many patients of last winter, begs to inform the Ruptured that he is located and may be consulted, FREE OF CHARGE, at the **Markham House, Room 43, ATLANTA, GA.** Relief Guaranteed in all cases and a cure where a cure is possible.
nov24—d.f

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
By Telegraph.

South Atlantic States: northerly to westerly winds, clear or fair weather, slight changes in temperature, and slowly rising barometer.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.

ATLANTA, GA., December 2, 1876.

Cotton dull at 10½.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	89
Air-Line Railroad	38
Georgia Railroad	84
Central Railroad	30
Western and Atlantic Railroad	156
West Point Railroad	25
Total	422
Receipts previous	65,363
Total	65,789
Stock on hand September 1	296
Grand total	67,085

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	768
Shipments previous	56,389
Total	57,157
Stock on hand	9,928

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, December 2—Money easy; offered at 3.

Sterling dull at 3.

Gold weaker at 108¼@10⅜.

Governments dull and steady; new fives 11½.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed dull and a little better; New York Central 101¼; Erie 9¼; Lake shore 53⅞; Illinois Central 70⅛; Pittsburg 88⅛; Chicago and Northwestern 35⅜; preferred 59½; Rock Island 99⅛.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $56,667,865; currency $41,683,621.

Customs receipts to-day $349,000.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Cotton quiet; sales 973 bales; uplands 12 1-16; Orleans 12⅜.

Futures opened steady at a decline; December 12 1-32; January 12 1-16@12 3-32; February 12⅛ @12 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—noon.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling uplands 6 7-16; middling Orleans 6⅝; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,900; American 2,400.

Futures 1-16 cheaper.

Middling uplands nothing below low middlings December delivery 6 5-16.

January and February delivery 6 5-16.

February and March delivery 6⅜.

March and April delivery 6 7-16.

Middling uplands nothing below low middlings (new crop) shipped in November per sail 6⅝.

Shipped in December and January per sail 6⅜

Shipped in February and March per sail 6⅛.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—2:30 P. M.—Futures quiet.

Middling uplands nothing below low middlings December and January delivery 6 5 32.

March and April delivery 6 13-32.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Net receipts at all ports to-day 30,609

NEW YORK. December 2—Cotton quiet; sales 531 bales at 12 1-16@12⅛.

Net receipts 519 bales; gross 2,508.

Futures closed firm; sales 16,00 bales; December 12⅛; January 12 3 16@12 7-32; February 12 11-32@12⅜; March 12 17-32; April 12 23 32; May 12⅞

GALVESTON, December 2—Cotton dull; middlings 11¼; net receipts 3,029 bales; gross 3,085; sales 1,656.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2. -Cotton easier and nominal; ⅛ lower; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅜; net receipts 4,408 bales; sales 5,000; exports to Great Britain 1,406; France 5,710; continent 1,052.

MOBILE, December 2.—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 2,789 bales; sales 2,000; exports to Great Britain 6 179; continent 4,656; coastwise 1,660.

SAVANNAH, December 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 2,755 bales; gross 2,819; sales 1,500; exports to Great Britain 4,313; France 2,712.

CHARLESTON, December 2—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅜; net receipts 2 391 bales; sales 1,000; exports to Great Britain 5 589, coastwise 73.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, December 2.

Flour active; superfine western and state $5 00 @5 30; common to fair extra southern $5 40@$6 60.

Wheat quiet; slightly in buyers' favor; light trade for export, mainly to fill pressing freights

Corn, less doing; prices generally without decided change.

Oats dull and unchanged.

Pork a shade firmer and quiet; mess $16 75@17 50.

Coffee in more demand and firmer.

Sugar quiet and firm.

Molasses, foreign grades quiet; New Orleans in fair demand.

Rice unchanged.

Naval stores steady.

Lard opened firm; closed heavy; prime steam 10 3-8@10 33.

Freights a shade firmer.

CHICAGO, December 2.

Flour in light demand and firm.

Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 14⅝ cash; $1 15⅜ January; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 06⅛; rejected 93@94.

Corn irregular; No. 2 cash 44⅛; January 43⅜.

Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 33⅛ cash; 33¼ January.

Rye inactive firm and higher at 70½.

Barley dull and lower at 63 cash.

Pork in fair demand and lower at $16 90 cash.

Lard dull and lower; cash 9 85@9⅞; January 9 0.⅜

Bulk Meats dull; shoulders 6½.

CINCINNATI, December 2.

Flour higher; family $5 80.

Wheat strong; red $1 22@$1 30.

Corn higher; ear 41@42; shelled 43@45.

Oats quiet but firm at 30@38.

Rye in fair demand and higher at 73.

Barley steady at $1 05@$1 18.

Pork dull at $16 00.

Lard active; steam 9 85@9⅞; kettle 10¼.

Bulk Meats dull; held firm; shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8; clear sides 9⅛.

Bacon dull and nominal.

Green meats quiet.

Whisky steady; fair demand at $1 05.

Butter dull; western reserve choice 20@22; central Ohio 18@20.

Hogs easier but not quotably lower; receipts 11,590; shipments 345.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat steady; good demand.

Corn dull; white 34; mixed 42; new 38.

Rye quiet at 70.

Oats firm, white 36; mixed 34.

Pork in good demand at $16 50.

Bulk Meats in good demand and firm; all offerings taken at yesterday's prices; shoulders 6⅛; clear rib sides 8¼; clear sides 8⅝.

Bacon nominal.

Lard in good demand at full prices; tierce 11; kegs 11⅜@11⅛.

Whisky firmer at $1 05.

Bagging quiet at 11½.

PRICES-CURRENT

WHOLESALE.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., December 2, 1876.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying 108 Selling 110

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ⅛ off Selling par

BONDS—
Georgia 6s 95@96 Atlanta City 8s 86@90
Georgia 7s 104@107 Atlanta 10s 100@105
Georgia 7s gold 105@107 Augusta City 7s 75@76
Georgia 8s 98@99 Georgia R. R. 97@100
Atlanta Water 75@80 A. & W. P. R. R. 80@90
Atlanta City 7s 75@80 Savannah City [illegible]
[illegible]

Atlanta Produce Market.

[illegible]

Tennessee	3@3½
Sheep	3@4
Pork and light hogs	5@5½

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white, old	85
Yellow and mixed	85
New, shelled	80
New, ear	55@ 3
MEAL	80@85
GRITS	4 75
WHEAT, seed very firm and active	$1 55@1 60
Miller wheat	$1 40@1 50
WHEAT BRAN	
BARLEY	$1 00
RYE	$1 00
OATS seed active	67@80
CABBAGES—Northern, averaging 10 lbs ℔ hd	17½
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 00
Clover	75@1 00
Tennessee	75@1 00
PEAS	1 00
ONIONS	$2 50@2 75 ℔ bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	29
Tierces	31
Hhds	29
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75@2 00
No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits	$1 00@1 10
No. 3 bbls $9 00; half $5 00; kits	$1 00
COFFEE—	
Rio	21@25
Java	33@35
SUGAR—	
Standard A	13
Standard Off A	12¾@12⅞
Extra C	12½@12¾
Crushed	13¼
New Orleans Snow White	12½
Prime	11¾
Choice Clarified	12¼
Demerara	10½@11½
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$7 75@8 00
Extra Family	$7 25@7 50
Family	$6 75@7 00
Extra	$5 25@6 00
Superfine	$5 00
BACON—	
Clear sides	none
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	9
BULK MEATS—	
Clear rib sides	9½
Long clear sides	9½
Shoulders	none
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured	17
Country	12½
LARD—	
Tierces, Leaf	12@12½
Kegs and cans	13@13½
Kettle, leaf	@12½
CHEESE—Cream	15½@16

Miscellaneous.

Lime	$1 00@1 25
Nails—12d, 10d	$3 30
Leather—	
Hemlock sole, goo damaged	19@22
Good	24@27
White oak	38 40
Black upper	35@45
Salt—	
Liverpool	$1 50
Virginia	$1 75
HIDES—market active.	
Flint	12a13
Dry Salt	10@13
Wet Salted	6@7
BAGGING—	
Domestic, 2¼ lbs	13¼
Borneo, 2¼ lbs	14
Gunny	11½
IRON TIES—	5½
Pieced	none
Arrow	6¼@6½
POWDER—	
Blasting	$3 90
Rifle	$6 40
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 35
Drop	$2 00
Ticking	8½@20
Stripes	8
Osnaburgs	9½@11
Cambrics	6@7
Prints	5½@7½
Brown Sheetings	7@7½
Shirtings	6@6½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	4½@16
Domestics—	
4-4	7½@8
7-8	6½@7
3-4	5½@6
Yarns	90@95

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY.	
Proof, 100 ℔ cent.	$1 45@1 55
80 ℔ cent.	$1 25@1 35

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-inch new ℔ lb	45@48
Common, sound, 11-inch old ℔ lb	47@50
Medium, 11-inch, old	55@60
Good 11-inch old	55@60
Fine 11-inch old	70
Bright navys	65
Bright quarters 12-inch	65
Good	60
Fine	70
Grovely	65
Calhoun	$1 00
Natural Leaf	$1 00
SMOKING—	
Durham, ℔ lb cash	60

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Oranges	$3 50@3 75
Lemons	$9 0 @10 00
Bananas, ℔ bunch	none
Apples—	
Michigan	$4 00@4 50
Kentucky	$4 00@4 50
Georgia and Tennessee	$4 00@4 50
Pears	$5 00
Raisins—	
Layers, whole, per box	3 50
Layer, half	1 75
Cocoanuts	$6 50
Currants—In barrels	9
Citron—Leghorn per lb	30
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
Dates—In frails	10
Prunes, in bbls, ℔ lb	14@18
NUTS AND ALMONDS.	
Languedoc	20
Taragona	22
Pecan nuts	18
Brazil nuts	12½@15
English Walnuts	18@20
Filberts	16@21

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Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indiscretion or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy—stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1 00 per single vial, or $5 00 per package of five vials and $2 00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
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With a facts for you, I very respectfully invite your attention to my large stock of Goods at Wholesale and Retail, adapted to all times, but particularly to the coming

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Raisins,	Fancy Candies,	Fire Crackers
Figs,	Stick Candies	Torpedoes
Citron,	Nuts—all kinds,	Sea Crackers
Prunes,	Prize Packages,	Fire Works,
Dates,	Apples,	Lanterns
Currants,	Oranges,	Flags,
Cranberries,	Bananas,	Toys,
Mince Meat,	Pears,	Marbles,
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Pigs Feet,	Dressed Poultry,	Dolls,
Lamps,	Buckwheat,	Syrups,
Bologna Sausage, Krout Tripe, etc. etc.		

Merchants send your orders to the old reliable JOHN T. HAGAN.

P. S.—I want every body to come and see a new Lamp Burner that takes no chimney. Can be applied to any lamp. It is perfection
dec3 d&w1wks JOHN T. HAGAN.

Western & Atlantic Railroad Co.

In effect December 3d, 1876.

No. 1—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	4:30 p m
Leave Cartersville	6:48 p m
Leave Kingston	7:10 p m
Arrive at Dalton	8:48 p m
Arrive at Chattanooga	10:10 p m

No. 3—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	7:30 a m
Leave Cartersville	9:09 a m
Leave Kingston	9:58 a m
Arrive at Dalton	11:27 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	12:48 a m

[illegible]